The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6267. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1871. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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CHICAGO NEWS.

Feeling in Financial Circles—Shooting of Prosecuting Attorney Grosvener—Relief from the State Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—All is quiet to-day in financial circles, and a growing feeling of encouragement pervades the entire community. The banks are all doing well, the deposits in every instance being larger than the drafts. The reports that came from New-York today, sent thither by private dispatch, that the Corn Exchange Bank had suspended, is without foundation. The report had its origin in the fact that the conduct of the officers of the bank was against their customers and was regarded as injudicious and illiberal. All differences between them, however, have been reconciled, and I believe no doubts of the solvency of the bank are entertained. The suspension of A. C. BADGER, banker, is true. It is due to Mr. BADGER to say that he claims he will resume in a few days, as soon as he can fairly get his accounts straightened. Mr. BADGER was a private banker, with small capital, and the amount of his liabilities or his assets are not known. Business on the streets is rapidly increasing. Dry-goods men, grocers, boot and shoe men, hardware, and, in fact, all classes of business, are busy stocking up and getting in shape.

A sad tragedy occurred, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, near Chicago University, resulting in the death of Col. THOMAS W. GROSVENER, city prosecuting attorney. The Coroner is now engaged in holding an inquest, which will not be terminated until a late hour to-night. There is much excitement over the event, and various stories are afloat as to the facts of the case, but the following may be regarded as very nearly accurate. At the hour named a patrol belonging to Company L, First Chicago Volunteers, a youth of some seventeen years, and stationed near the corner of Cottage Grove-avenue and University-place, noticed a man passing southward on the opposite side of the avenue. The sentry ordered him to halt. The reply to this was an oath. The order was repeated, and no reply made. The third time the sentry ordered him to halt or he would shoot. The reply was, "Shoot and be d—d." The sentry fired and the man fell. The wounded man was at once identified by those who rushed to the scene as Col. GROSVENER, who resided on Oak-avenue, toward which he was going when shot. The coroner was notified of the occurrence, and ordered the arrest of the sentry. His name is THEODORE N. TREAT; he is a student in the Chicago University, Sophomore Class, and claims to have acted strictly according to orders. Col. GROSVENER was a native of Utica, N. Y., his age was about thirty-seven. In 1857 he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and at the beginning of the war he joined the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry as captain. He served during the entire rebellion with great honor. While in action he was wounded in the right shoulder, and consequently lost the use of his arm. He left the service with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. After the war he became city editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, subsequently resigning his position and accepting the appointment of District Government Inspector of tobacco and cigars. He afterward resigned that position and resumed the practice of law, and lastly was appointed city Prosecuting Attorney by the Common Council.

The most important bill passed by the Illinois Legislature, now in extra session, is the one relieving Chicago from the canal debt. It provides that the sum of $2,955,340, with interest, until paid, be paid to the city of Chicago for the purpose of relieving the canal from the lien held on it by this city. To enable the State to make this payment, it is enacted that all funds now in the State Treasury or hereafter received, known as the Illinois Central Fund, shall be used for that purpose, and that a tax of one and one-half mills on each dollar of taxable property in this State shall be levied as a special tax for the years 1871 and 1872, to meet any deficiency in the revenues. It also authorizes the Governor to issue State bonds to the amount of $250,000, to bear six per cent. interest, payable after three years. Not less than one-fifth nor more than one-third of the said sum is to be applied to the reconstruction of bridges, public buildings and structures upon their original sites; remainder to be applied to the payment of interest on bonded debt and to maintain the Fire and Police Departments. Under this bill the City will receive money in installments, but fully as fast as it can be used for the objects specified.

Immediately after the fire the daily applications for relief numbered 40,000. This number has gradually diminished until there are only about 25,000 applications. The Shelter Committee, thus far, has received about 2,400 applications for lumber for the erection of small houses for homeless families. About 1,300 of these requisitions have been filled. A quantity of lumber has been contributed by dealers and others. Today Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, on being officially informed by Gov. FAIRCHILD, of the State of affairs in Northern Wisconsin, at once issued orders for the dispatch of 4,000 army blankets, 2,000 overcoats, and 100 wagons for their relief. Judge BLODGETT, of the United States District Court, will leave Chicago for Washington, on Monday, to advise with the Judicial Department of the Government regarding the restoration of the records of the Federal Courts of this District. Mayor MASON has issued a proclamation appointing Sunday, Oct. 29, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

Burning of an American Ship.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 21.—The *Whalemen's Shipping List* has the following: A letter received at this office from BENJAMIN LINDSEY, United States Consul at St. Catherines, Brazil, says: The ship *Arcadia*, of Bath, Me., 1,400 tons, GEORGE S. WEEKS, Master, from Leith, Scotland, with a cargo of coal, iron and merchandise for San Francisco, Cal., was discovered on fire off this coast, the coal having ignited. The ship was run ashore on the east coast of San Francisco, in Brazil, scuttled and sunk in six fathoms of water. The Captain, his wife, two children and nurse, together with the officers and crew, escaped in the boats. The Captain and his family are now in St. Catherines, and will return home as soon as practicable. The officers and crew are still at San Francisco, engaged in saving the ship's spars, &c. The vessel was but three years old, and cost about $90,000. It is not known whether there is any insurance on the ship, but the cargo is insured.

THE FAIR MURDER CASE.

A New Trial Denied—An Argument to be Had on the Demurrer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A new trial has not been granted to Mrs. FAIR. The argument on the demurrer comes up before Supreme Court in a few days. The result is very doubtful, and there appears to be no hope for the prisoner.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

General Demoralization of the Kuklux Klan—They Surrender in Large Numbers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A communication from Spartansburg to the Columbia (S. C.) *Daily Union*, dated the 18th, says:

"The Kuklux in this county are coming in by tens and dozens, and surrendering themselves up to the United States authorities. They are exposing the great mystery which seems to startle the Democratic editors of this State. Those who come in and surrender themselves use their power and influence to bring their bloody and guilty leaders to justice. Many prominent Democrats are reported as having fled from justice. Many even from the House of Representatives and the pulpit in the House of God are gone."

The *Union* adds, editorially, that:

"What is said by this correspondent is fully substantiated by private letters from the same locality. The United States Marshal has about seventy-five prisoners of the Order of the Invisible Empire, and many more are coming in every day. On Wednesday a chief, at the head of his klan of twenty followers, surrendered to the authorities, as we are informed, much to the disgust of the lookers on. There has been a terrible unearthing in that vicinity, as will be shown in a few days. Nor will the work stop there. The whole secret is known, and we say here to the law-abiding and order-loving people of South Carolina, you will be most terribly surprised when you learn the extent of this villainy. Men high in social position have been found among the prominent supporters of this infernal Order, and even those who profess to be public teachers through the columns of the Press are numbered among the members of the mystic klan."

All information received here tends to prove that the Government has the Kuklux organization entirely at its mercy, giving strong hope that this last remnant of the rebellion may be destroyed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SEIZURE OF THE E. A. HORTON.

The Collector of Customs at Gloucester has officially notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the seizure of the schooner *Edward A. Horton*, on 1st September, 1871, by the Dominion cutter *Sweepstakes*, for an alleged violation of the Canadian Fishery laws. She was taken into Guysboro, N. S. About a week ago the owner went to Guysboro to look after his vessel, and found her lying at a wharf. He quietly and peaceably took possession of his vessel and sailed for Gloucester, where he arrived on the 18th inst. As the papers of the schooner have been lost, the owner respectfully asks that new papers may be issued, as provided in section 81 of the revised regulations. There has been no condemnation of the vessel by the English Courts.

TREASURY REPORTS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $697,300.

Shipments—Fractional currency	$1,070,100
Notes	3,785,000
The Treasurer holds in trust for national bank circulation	366,910,050
And for public deposits	15,569,500
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	323,985,362
Internal revenue receipts today	326,940
Grand total for the fiscal year	$43,439,368

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were: Coin, $97,036,115; currency, $7,621,365; certificates, $15,824,500.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

Seventh Day—The Canons and Constitution—The Sisterhood.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention met this morning, Dr. CRAIK in the chair. Further consideration of the amended canons on theological education was made the special order for Monday night. Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of New-York, from the Committee on Canons, to which it was referred to inquire into the expediency of so altering the constitution and canons of the Church, so as to provide for the representation of minorities, reported that no such action is expedient at this time. He also reported against changing the name of this body from convention to council, and reported a new canon, that all canons hereafter enacted, unless otherwise specially ordered, shall take effect on the 1st day of January following the adjournment of the session at which they are made, which was adopted. Also against a proposed amendment of canon 2, title 2, providing that in the case of a trial of a minister for holding and teaching any doctrine contrary to that held by the Church, a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to a conviction.

At the evening session a report was received from the Committee of Conference on the subject of the Royal lien on the Hymnal, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Hymnal, when finally corrected by the committee thereon, shall be free to be printed and published by all responsible publishers who shall obtain a license to that effect from the Trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm, and disabled clergymen, and who shall assure to such Trustees a payment to be applied for the use of said fund equivalent to ten per cent. upon the retail selling price, and that the copyright of the Hymnal be vested in said Trustees.

The report was laid over.

Rev. Dr. HOWE, from the Joint Committee on Hymnal, submitted a supplementary report, recommending the omission of certain hymns and the insertion of others, with a resolution authorizing them to proceed with the publication, which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. VAN DEUSEN, of Central New-York, presented a report from the Committee on the State of the Church on the Subject of Sisterhoods, a subject which they regard as of great importance, and worthy of a grave consideration. The report, which is lengthy, recommends the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this House regards with deep interest the work of the women in the Church, and the formation of such Christian organizations as may consist with the government and rules of the Church.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective dioceses and missionary jurisdictions which may desire the aid of such organizations, to adopt such measures as may promote the efficiency of such auxiliaries and guard against abuses.

The resolutions were adopted. The Convention then adjourned until Monday, after some debate on the canon relative to ritual uniformity.

UTAH.

First Step Toward the Extinction of Mormonism—An Elder Found Guilty of Adultery.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 21.—The jury in the Hawkins case came in last night with a sealed verdict, which, on being opened this morning, was found to be "guilty." The Court-room was crowded, and the announcement created much excitement. The counsel for the people moved that the defendant be taken into custody, which motion was stoutly resisted by the defendant's attorneys. The prosecution, however, were firm in their demand that the case should take the ordinary course, and the United States Marshal was accordingly directed to hold HAWKINS as a prisoner. Time was allowed to prepare a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment. The penalty prescribed by the Utah statute for the crime of adultery is imprisonment for not over twenty years nor less than three years, or a fine of not over $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. This is a test case, and virtually places all polygamists at the mercy of the first wife, who, under the act, is the only party who can institute proceedings against the husband.

FRANCE.

Gambetta's Opinion of French Republicanism—Popular Feeling Against Prince Napoleon—Conflicts Between German Soldiers.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A letter from M. GAMBETTA is published, in which he says that, though the Republicans of France have been defeated, the elections for members of the Conseils Generaux, he finds nothing in the result to cause despondency. The same elections have extinguished the hopes of those Retrogradists who desired to see France recommitted to the Bonapartes, and have shown that the advocates of a monarchy, under other dynasties, are lukewarm. While Prince NAPOLEON was on his way to Marseilles, as the train stopped at the town of Valence, the people, who had heard of the Prince's journey, gathered about the railway station and demanded his surrender into their hands. Upon being informed that he traveled under a safe conduct of the Government, they vented their hatred in hisses, yells and threats, which followed the train until it had passed the limits of the town. A dispatch from Metz reports that serious troubles have arisen between the North and South German soldiery in garrison there, and that several encounters and pugilistic affrays have occurred between members of the Bavarian and Prussian regiments.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Renewed Effort in England to Raise Money for Chicago—Action in Relation to the Alabama Claims—The Roumania Railroad Difficulties Settled.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Subscriptions for the relief of the Chicago sufferers continue to be pressed. Up to last night the Mansion House fund amounted to £36,000. To the same time Birmingham had sent £3,000 and Glasgow £5,000. A list for the reception of contributions has been opened at Cardiff. The British newspapers publish columns of details from the New-York papers received by steamer. The deepest interest and sympathy are everywhere evinced, as the history of the great fire becomes more fully known. The *Times* and other leading papers this morning urge further liberality and continued subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. Mr. HENRY HARCOURT, the agent of the British Government at Washington in the matter of the reception of claims of British subjects upon the United States, has been instructed not to present any of those claims until the claimant has filed at the office of the Commissioners appointed under the Treaty of Washington the formal statement of the claim required by the first of the rules adopted by the Commission.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 21.—The Roumanian Government has handed to the representatives of the "Financial Protection Committee" a declaration consenting to the Committee's proposed mode of settling the difficulties in connection with the bonds guaranteed by the Government for the Strousberg Railway scheme.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—7 P. M.—The area of high barometer has moved south-eastward and is now off Cape Hatteras, and quite low barometer apparently prevails in Canada, where the pressure has fallen very rapidly today. South-westerly winds, increasing to brisk at some places, have prevailed on the Middle Atlantic and on the lake. North-easterly winds in the South Atlantic States, and southerly winds from the Ohio Valley south and westward. The temperature has risen from the East Atlantic westward to the Mississippi. Cloudiness has very generally increased, and light rain or threatening weather is reported from Southern Florida and at some points on the Ohio and Missouri Valleys.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall, and cloudy weather, possibly with rain, prevail on Sunday from the Gulf coast to the Ohio Valley and Middle States. Brisk south-westerly winds will probably be experienced for a short time on the lower lakes and East Atlantic. Southerly winds, with threatening weather, will probably extend eastward into Illinois, and westerly winds, with pleasant weather, on Lake Superior.

Meeting of the National Police Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The National Police Convention met at 11 o'clock. The Committee on Order of Business reported the following questions for the consideration of the Convention:

1. For improving the conditions of the abandoned youth of both sexes.
2. To provide a systematic plan for transmitting detective information throughout the country.
3. Consideration of the question of the social evil.
4. For a perfect system of Police telegraphing throughout the several States.
5. The subject of photographs, and a regular system for exchange of the same.
6. The subject of reward for extraordinary service.

The questions were referred to a special committee, after which it adjourned until Monday.

Close of the Railroad Celebration.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 21.—The railway celebration was closed last evening by a banquet, at which there were 300 present. Speeches were made by Lord LISGAR, Gov. WILMOT, Gov. PERHAM, of Maine; Gov. DENISON, of Ohio; Senator HAMLIN, and others. Shortly after Lord LISGAR and suite, with the visitors from Maine and Massachusetts, left on a special train for Bangor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

H. B. OGDEN, of Middletown, was yesterday nominated for Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Orange County.

The ratifications of the Franco-German treaties were formally exchanged on Friday by the representatives of the two Governments.

The chemical laboratory of W. J. M. GORDON, at Cincinnati, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $13,000.

The produce dealers and bankers of Milwaukee, Wis., are agitating the question of a submarine cable across Lake Michigan to open a new route to Michigan, Canada and the East.

The master and mate of the ship *White Swallow*, have been discharged at Boston, on the charge of foul play in scuttling the ship, the Grand Jury finding no bill.

The Republican Convention of the Third Judicial District yesterday, declining to make a distinctive nomination, indorsed the Democratic nomination of Judge CHAS. R. INGALLS.

Collector RUSSELL, of Boston, with his family, sailed for Fayal, yesterday afternoon, on account of ill health. He will be absent three months.

CHARLES BABBAGE, mathematician and philosophical mechanist, and author of several mathematical works, died in London on Friday, aged seventy-nine years.

On Lake Michigan, on the 9th of October, the schooner *R. P. Mason*, while being towed to Little Traverse, Wis., by the tug *Leviathan*, capsized, and five lives were lost.

The Wild-cat freight train on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, ran into the engine of a gravel train near Deckertown, N. J., yesterday, wrecking both engines, and killing the conductor, RICHARD W. BRUEN, of Jersey City.

Incendiaries fired a block in San Francisco, Friday night, at five different points. All the attempts were discovered and frustrated. It is evident that the object was to burn the city. The police are working up the case.

In the Court of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia, yesterday, WILLIAM COON, a Deputy Sheriff, was dismissed from office by Judge ALLISON, for extorting illegal fees. WILLIAM IRWIN was convicted of conspiracy to extort illegal fees as a deputy sheriff, and was fined $50 and sent to prison for two months.

THE YACHT RACES.

A Pleasant Day but a Light Breeze.

The Livonia Again Beaten—The Sappho Wins an Easy Victory.

The yachting contests of the past week were brought to a glorious conclusion by yesterday's race, which was one of the fairest and most legitimate that we have had yet. The mismanagement of the race on Thursday had cast rather a gloom on the series of matches, and many were rather disgusted with the whole affair, but the prospect of seeing a match between the *Livonia* and *Sappho* sufficed to fill the decks of the steamer *Magenta*, which took out over 500 people, as the race was to be over the ocean course, starting from Sandy Hook Light-ship, twenty miles to windward and return. The yachts were ordered to be in readiness at the Light-ship by 10 A. M., and consequently the *Seth Lowe* left the foot of Desbrosses-street at 7:40 A. M. sharp. There was very little wind during the earlier portion of the morning, and consequently many were very doubtful as to whether the *Sappho* would be sent. The *Seth Lowe* arrived at the Light-ship shortly after 10, and found there the tug *Lackawanna*, that was to act as stake-boat, and the yachts *Livonia*, *Sappho*, *Columbia*, and *Dauntless*. There was a pleasant southerly breeze about this time, and the water was comparatively smooth. The Committee soon dispatched the *Lackawanna* to steam twenty miles on a southerly course, and then to anchor and act as stake-boat. The breeze kept freshening up every minute, and by 11 A. M. there was a pleasant working breeze. Shortly after that time the Committee concluded to give the *Livonia* a chance of beating one of our keel-boats, and told Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS that the *Sappho* was to go. This was evidently a welcome piece of intelligence to those on board that beautiful yacht, and the crew were soon on the alert preparing her for the contest. She got up both her topsails, and stretched them well home; then ran up a fore staysail, jib and flying jib. The *Livonia* also got up her topsails and jib and flying jib, and both yachts began tacking about, awaiting the starting signal. There were not many excursion steamers out, and the *Magenta* appeared to have got all the patronage, and was even overloaded. Some time was lost before the yachts were ready to start, and the Committee were also anxious to let the *Lackawanna* have a good start. At 12:8 the flags were lowered on board the *Seth Lowe*, as a preparatory signal, and five minutes afterward a long whistle from the same boat gave the signal to start. As it was a flying start, and the time of each boat was to be taken as they crossed the line, there was no particular hurry, yet neither of the two yachts lost any time. The *Sappho* was the first to cross, laying close hauled on the starboard tack, and followed about two minutes later by the *Livonia* on the same tack. The yachts crossed the line as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Sappho, Vice-Commodore W. Douglas	12	11	00
Livonia, Commodore James Ashbury	12	12	52

After a short board the *Livonia* tacked at 12:21:10, and made a stretch on the port tack, heading up toward the Highlands. The *Livonia* was looking very well, but was out-pointed by the *Sappho*, which was in magnificent trim. The *Sappho*, after making a stretch of about a couple of miles, went about on the port tack at 12:24:15, and stood for the shore. Several yachts were following after the two competing vessels, including the *Columbia*, *Dauntless*, *Enchantress* and pilot-boats, Nos. 7 and 17. The *Sappho* appeared to gain steadily, and it looked as if she was both out-pointing and head-reaching her. Both yachts kept along on this tack until they got within a couple of miles of the shore, when the *Livonia* was the first to go about, and at 1:1:30 she tacked and stood on the starboard tack in an easterly direction. The wind appeared now to be freshening a little, but steady from the same quarter. As the *Sappho* crossed the bows of the *Livonia*, it became very evident that she had gained at least half a mile since the start. The *Columbia* was doing very well, and so was the *Enchantress*. The movements of the latter were watched with considerable interest, as she has not been seen much in American waters. The *Sappho*, after standing in within half a mile of the Jersey shore, tacked at 1:9:30, and stood out to sea on the starboard tack. It now became very evident that the *Sappho* was steadily increasing her lead, and getting farther up to windward every minute. About 1:12 the *Livonia* took in her main topsail, as she found it was only an incumbrance working to windward. The *Sappho* soon afterward followed the example of her British antagonist and clewed up her foretopsail. The *Enchantress* appeared to be doing very well on the port tack, and it looked as if she was overhauling the *Columbia*. The *Sappho* went about again at 2:1:30 and made a short board on the port tack, beating along nearly parallel to the shore. The Englishman, however, had a decided fancy for ocean sailing, and, not liking the shore, kept steadily along on the starboard tack. The *Sappho* kept on the port tack for about ten minutes, and went about again at 2:12, heading on an easterly course. By this time the *Sappho* was a good mile and a quarter ahead, and sailing remarkably well. Notwithstanding the manœuvres of the *Livonia* in search of a favorable wind, her standing out so far did not appear to be doing much good, and finally at 2:18 she came about and made a hitch in shore on the port tack. The *Sappho* was evidently having it all her own way, and sailing by the wind did not appear to be one of her fortes.

The *Livonia* was now following along in the wake of the *Sappho*, and about two or three miles dead astern. The fast *Columbia* and the *Enchantress* were still tackling one another, and it appeared difficult to say which had the best of it. Shortly after 2 the *Sappho* took in her maintopsail. The *Livonia* was also doing very well, and had her foretopsail still standing. The *Sappho* kept along nearly parallel to the shore for about three-quarters of an hour, until she had arrived of Long Branch, when at 3:21:30 she tacked and went on the starboard tack. The breeze was now very lively, and the yachts were dancing over the white caps at a rattling pace. The *Sappho* was at this time nearly four miles ahead of the *Livonia*, and after making a short stretch off shore, went about and laying on the port tack pointed up toward the stake-boat *Lackawanna*, which was about a mile distant. The *Sappho* came down toward the stake-boat at a dashing gait, and passing to leeward of it, stood on about 150 yards, and then tacking weathered the stake-boat, and with plenty to spare passed to the eastward of the boat, saluted as she went by with enthusiastic cheering. The *Livonia* had now both topsails set, and was doing tolerably well, but when she arrived at the stake-boat the *Sappho* was fully five miles ahead on the road home, and sliding along a lively gait. The yachts turned the stake-boat as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Sappho	4	2	10
Livonia	4	29	45

Running home, the yachts went wing and wing, and the *Sappho* set a big balloon staysail, but it did not appear to help her very much. The *Livonia* was hull down in her wake, and all hopes of her repeating her victory of Thursday were very small. The remainder of the run home was comparatively uninteresting, and the yachts kept about the same positions. It was going on for 6 P. M. when the *Sappho* dashed over the line, the winner of the race. The *Livonia* did not arrive until about half an hour later. The following is the time of race:

	Arrival. H.	Arrival. M.	Arrival. S.	Actual Time. H.	Actual Time. M.	Actual Time. S.
Sappho	5	44	24	5	33	24
Livonia	6	17	30	6	4	38

The *Sappho* therefore wins by 31 minutes 14 seconds, actual time, and 30 minutes 29 seconds corrected time.

The races now stand three to the New-York Yacht Club and one to Commodore ASHBURY. The *Dreadnaught's* challenge has been accepted, and will be sailed during the latter part of this week.

Chicago's Misfortune St. Louis' Opportunity.

From the Louisville Commercial, Oct. 20.

We learn by a private letter from St. Louis that the city is full of young men, clerks and drummers, lately in the employ of Chicago houses, and now seeking places in St. Louis. They find no difficulty in doing it. Places are made for them, and St. Louis merchants are sending them out as fast as possible to the old customers of the Chicago trade. St. Louis is making hay while her sun shines, and Chicago's is eclipsed, and to some purpose.

We learn from a gentleman just from St. Louis that a grocer of that city told him that the suspension of Chicago business had made a difference of $4,000 a day in his favor, and his was not an isolated case. Chicago got a great start of St. Louis during the war, which suspended the legitimate and ordinary progress of St. Louis trade, and the Chicago fire seems about to make that even.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Whig on Secret Balloting—Independent Conservative Candidates—The Columbian Council of Conservative Chiefs—The Enforcement Act.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1871.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following very pregnant paragraph in regard to the secret ballot system of voting:

"The voting by secret ballot is an organized system of fraud, and the parties who have control of it can always count themselves elected. The system is new to us of Virginia, and very repugnant to the honest, old-fashioned ways of our people. But they will have to take heed to it. If they do not choose to use it to count themselves in, they should take care that the carpet-baggers do not use it for their benefit. If these vagabond gentry had the same control of registration and the ballot-box which the Conservatives of Virginia have, there would not be a dozen Conservatives returned to the Legislature. Let the Conservatives bear this in mind, and take the steps necessary to prevent their ever having the power to pollute the ballot-box. A word to the wise."

This will bear reading between the lines, and possibly means more than meets the eye. By the way, the *Whig*, after trouncing independent Conservative candidates generally in a merciless manner, has itself become insubordinate, and has actually spoken in favor of a Mr. LACKLAND, independent, of Botetourt, as against Col. EDMUND PENDLETON, the regular Conservative nominee in that district for the State Senate. The *Whig* didn't like Mr. PENDLETON'S course in the late Legislature on the Railroad bills, &c., which explains the present cause. The *Enquirer* pitches into the *Whig* for advocating LACKLAND, and the *Whig* coolly responds that "in a general way, we favor the regular candidates; but, if the independent be the better man, we shall not weep at his success. * * As to Mr. LACKLAND, we hear he is a good man in all respects. If he is of the Cumberland LACKLANDS, he is of good stock, and will never do anything to the discredit of this old Commonwealth." Of course, this is not satisfactory to the *Enquirer*, which, in response, quotes numerous extracts from the *Whig's* late onslaughts upon independent candidates and those who support them.

The Conservatives here have an organization of recent birth called "The Columbian Council of Conservative Chiefs." This association is formed among the chiefs of "tens" and "fifties," provided for under the plan of party organization adopted by the late Conservative State Convention. It is charged that this "Council" rules the Conservative Party here, that it is a secret concern, and that it is opposed to the Catholics. The *State Journal* makes these charges, and earnestly exhorts Catholics not to allow themselves to be duped and betrayed.

In the United States Court, now in session here, Judge BOND will on the 20th try the case of JOHN HAGAN, Jr., Conservative Judge of Election, who stands indicted for violating the Enforcement act by obstructing colored voters in the enjoyment of their elective franchise, in this, that at the last municipal election here, he made a distinction on account of race and color by dividing the voters into two lines, one for whites and the other for negroes, a voter from each being alternately admitted to the ballot-box, &c. The fact, I believe, that HAGAN did make this distinction in the manner charged is admitted; but it is urged in defense that, though a violation of the letter, it is none of the spirit of the act, and that the division into two lines was not only fair, but absolutely necessary to preserve the peace. On the other hand it is maintained that the registered colored voters in the precinct, the polls of which HAGAN superintended, largely outnumbered the white voters, and that the division into two lines was a device to delay the voting, it being said that several hundred colored voters were in line, not having yet voted, when the polls were closed. The belief here is that HAGAN will be dealt with severely.

I hear it said that the Republican Judges of Election have all been asked to resign, so that new men may be nominated for appointment. The reason assigned for this is that some of them have been bought by the Conservatives.

The Conservative City Central Committee advises Conservative candidates to hold no public discussions with Republicans. The excuse alleged for this is that such discussions will afford opportunities for disturbances that may invite or allow Federal interference. The Virginia Democrats are certainly the most cautious of all their tribe.

Gen. N. G. ORDWAY and Prof. A. M. GREEN, of Washington City, are announced to speak at various places in this State in behalf of the Republican Party during this month.

The following was published a few days ago by the Petersburg *Index*, as a true copy of a circular issued last year by the National Republican Executive Committee:

HEAD-QUARTERS REP. EX. COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1870.

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Virginia:

Fearful times are upon us. Another negro in the Senate of the United States, and the whole North is lost to the Republican Party. We implore you, by all the hopes of the future, not to nominate a negro for Congress; should you be overruled and one of their color be nominated, then he must be defeated—for we had better lose the whole State of Virginia than the whole North.

Let us save this election this Fall at the North at all costs, and by the time the Presidential election takes place in 1872, we will have as a party thrown into the Southern States 700,000 German families and from 200,000 to 1,000,000 coolies. Then we will be fully able to take care of the South. The negroes could then be gotten rid of, by being sent to Africa, or at all events we, as Republicans, will have no further use for them.

(Signed by)
HENRY A. WILSON, President.
J. H. PLATT, Secretary.

The attorney of Messrs. WILSON and PLATT has informed the proprietors of the *Index* that his clients consider the publication of this bogus circular a libel of the grossest kind. The *Index* states that it came to the office in printed form, and that it published it for that reason, without guaranteeing its authenticity. Whether a suit for libel will ensue remains to be seen. E.

[This bogus circular has been repeatedly published before, and repeatedly exposed. Its reappearance at this late day in the *Index* is an indication of ignorance and stupidity, if not of something worse. The fact that Senator HENRY WILSON has no middle name ought alone to have been sufficient to prevent the republication of the libel.]

NEW-YORK.

The Second Albany Assembly District—Hon. Matthew Hale's Letter.

Hon. MATTHEW HALE'S letter declining the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Second District of Albany County is as follows:

ALBANY, Oct. 12, 1871.

George W. Luther, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I learn through various sources (though not officially informed of the fact) that I was yesterday nominated for the Assembly at a Republican Convention over which you presided. I fully appreciate the compliment implied by the nomination, which was not only unsolicited, but made in opposition to my known wishes. Under other circumstances I would cheerfully accept the nomination, and, if elected, assume the obligations and labors of the position. My own experience and observation, while in the Legislature, have taught me that the duties of a member of either house cannot be faithfully performed without arduous and almost constant labor during the entire session. Indeed, I know of no one who performs so much ill-requited and poorly appreciated labor as an honest member of the New-York Legislature. I would not, however, shrink from the office on these grounds, if my own interests and comfort alone were involved. But I cannot, in justice to my clients and associates in business, accept a nomination which will, if it results in an election, necessarily prejudice their interests as well as mine.

I need not say that I deeply regret the necessity of refusing to comply with the wishes of my Republican fellow-citizens of this district, who have so earnestly urged upon me the acceptance of this nomination. I feel sure, however, that they will have no difficulty in electing a standard-bearer who will command at least as strong a support at the polls as I could, and whose circumstances and inclination will permit him to accept the nomination.

The election this Fall is an important one. In my judgment the overthrow of that fortress of corruption and public plunder, Tammany Hall, depends upon the election to the Legislature this Fall of men who can be trusted to carry on, to a successful issue, an earnest and effective fight against this great "power of darkness." But the character of Tammany Hall was well known to legislators before the exposures of the NEW-YORK TIMES. To be sure the public had not before known the extent of these robberies, but of the fact that the chief plunderers had stolen all they dared, and that immense sums thus wrested from the tax-payers of New-York City were used year after year to debauch and corrupt voters at the polls and bribe members of the Legislature, no intelligent man, conversant with New-York politics, has doubted, for the past four years at least. And still whatever legislation Tammany has required within that time, has received the votes of nearly if not quite every Democrat in the Legislature, including men of personal honor and probity, constrained by party discipline to aid the New-York oligarchy in every attempt to make the facilities for stealing greater, and the chances of detection less. It may be that the influence of Tammany upon this party has been diminished. But can the public be quite sure that the hold of this organization upon the party which it has so long controlled is entirely loosened? In the war upon this desperate and dangerous power I am heartily with you, but I must, for the reasons above stated, fight in the ranks.

You will please notify the delegates to the Convention that I respectfully decline the nomination.

Very truly yours, MATTHEW HALE.

THE MANITOBA WAR.

What O'Neil Says About It—His Arrival in St. Paul and Inhospitable Welcome by United States Official—He is Placed Under Arrest and Confined.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* sent a reporter out to meet Gen. O'NEIL, on the Pacific Road, and to ascertain from him some information respecting the recent raid of his party into Manitoba. The results are thus told in the *Press* of Tuesday morning:

"The General's personal appearance is decidedly in his favor, and it would be difficult for the most imaginative person to select the quiet, portly, gentlemanly man, whose sandy hair is just beginning to show the lighter shades of forty Winters, as the head and front of a raid which has set the people of an entire province into unusual commotion, and caused an almost general levy upon the "able-bodied" within its limits.

In answer to inquiries concerning the cause or beginning of the movement, Gen. O'NEIL replied substantially that while he did not feel at liberty to reveal its origin or management, or present designs of himself or others, he had no hesitation in saying that it was not a Fenian project in any shape or form, and in this regard the expedition has been misrepresented. He had not been identified with any Fenian organization for some months, and there was not a member of that society connected with the movement. There were mechanics of every kind likely to be of service in a new country; but to all insinuations or intimations that it had a Fenian side, the General makes prompt and decided objection. He further contends that the movement cannot properly be classed as a hostile raid, or attempted invasion. In fact, he appears unconscious of any violation of the United States Neutrality or other laws.

While naturally indignant at what he terms "Col. WHEATON'S overzealous desire to apprehend American citizens on Canadian soil," he nevertheless speaks in high terms of the courtesies extended, and kind treatment of himself and associates after their capture, and up to the time of their release by the Government officials at Pembina. His command was fired upon at Col. WHEATON'S orders after it was upon Canadian soil, and he stoutly insists that if there has been any violation of the Neutrality laws, Col. WHEATON should be held responsible for it. While upon American territory they had not been guilty of any overt act, and even the reports that a part of his command had exhibited a Fenian or other strange flag, were without a particle of foundation in fact.

The General does not receive the statements about the "running," &c., while the members of the expedition were trying to make their escape from the United States soldiers, in the kindest spirit imaginable. He states that the utmost care has been used at every step of their proceedings to avoid everything which bore even a resemblance to violation of the United States laws. Cols. CURLEY, DONNELLY, and himself had seen more active service than that of the "Manitoba campaign," and had Col. WHEATON appeared in his proper uniform, that of a British officer, the General is confident that there would not have been such extravagant statements about running away, or records of the men and munitions of war captured on Canadian soil. Having worn the blue, they respected it then, and will at all times, no matter what the consequences may be to themselves. He claims that Col. WHEATON passed over the line which had heretofore been recognized by both Governments as the boundary, and that the arrest was made on Canadian soil, where that officer had no right to be, and where he appeared and apprehended without authority. But, even conceding that he had a right to "invade" under arms, he was not qualified to assume the authority and functions of a United States District-Attorney, as he is said to have done at the examination at Pembina, before the Government authorities.

When asked what he intended to do in view of his probable arrest upon his arrival at St. Paul, Gen. O'NEIL replied that he entertained no fear in regard to the results of the trial, as he was confident that he had not violated any law of his adopted country. He does not wish to evade any proceedings which may be instituted against him upon such grounds, but is entirely willing to be tried, and at the conclusion of the trial will settle at St. Paul. He had fought and bled for the United States Government, and he does not now propose to leave it, having fairly earned the right to live upon its soil.

The evidence at the trial before the United States Commissioner at Pembina failed to show any violation of the Neutrality laws, and the defendants were released, there being nothing which would justify binding them over for appearance before the United States Courts. Gen. O'NEIL states that the men attached to the expedition have quietly settled on tracts of land or found employment at Pembina. O'DONOHUE and DONNELLY remained at Pembina. Col. CURLEY came down to Morehead to seek employment on the Northern Pacific Road, and the General's history is given herewith. He left Fort Pembina on Wednesday last, and arrived at Morris on Saturday evening, spending the Sabbath at that point. In regard to the number of men actually under his control, the General does not seem to be very communicative, but he intimates that if Col. WHEATON had not appeared on the ground with soldiers of the United States, it would have been a more important affair than the one which has now become a portion of the history of Manitoba.

The statement that O'DONOHUE had knocked a man from his horse, and then rode it away from the scene of conflict, is emphatically denied.

THE ARREST OF GEN. O'NEIL.

When the 5½ train had made its usual stop at the round-house of the Pacific Road, near the city limits of St. Paul, Deputy United States Marshal BRACKETT, of Minneapolis, suddenly appeared, and passing at a rapid pace through the car, made an informal descent upon the General, and after the usual courtesies, drew out the warrant which had been sworn out by the United States District-Attorney, Hon. C. K. DAVIS, and based upon the following complaint:

United States of America, District of Minnesota, &c.

The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the United States for the District of Minnesota, Greeting;

Whereas, Complaint on oath hath been made to me, charging that JOHN O'NEIL, at —, in the County of —, in the district aforesaid, and within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, on or about the first day of October, A. D., 1871, did unlawfully and feloniously begin and set on foot, and provide and prepare the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territorial dominions of VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States were then and there at peace, contrary to the statute of the United States, in such cases made and provided

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States, to apprehend the said JOHN O'NEIL, and bring his body before me, a Commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States and for the District of Minnesota, at my office, in the City of St. Paul, then and there to be dealt with according to law for said offense.

The document was not read very carefully by the recipient; he did not manifest any surprise, and the only evidence of anything unusual was a flush upon the cheek of the veteran raider, or "Garibaldi of the Green Isle." He was accompanied by Major BRACKETT to the depot, where he was transferred to the custody of Deputy Marshal CLEVELAND, and placed in a hack and driven at once to the office of Sheriff GRACE, in whose custody he will remain until his connection with the last raid into British territory has been subjected to a judicial investigation.

Georgia Agriculture.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON has published in the Georgia papers an address to all agricultural societies, State and local, and to all the friends of the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial interests throughout the country, inviting them to take part in a National Agricultural Congress to be held, by adjournment, in Selma, Ala., on the first Tuesday in December. The subjects to be considered are: Immigration; Pisciculture and Entomology; Sumac; Horses, Hogs and Cattle; Labor; Irrigation and Ditching; Hemp; Sugar; Horticulture, Fruits, Wines, &c.; Agricultural Education; Fertilizers; Cotton and Sheep; Apiary, Grasses and Cattle; Potatoes, Turnips and Similar Crops; Rice; Botany, in its Relations to Agriculture; Mining and Manufacturing of Iron and other Minerals; Wool and other Textile Fabrics; Ramie and other Textile Crops; Tobacco; Turpentine; Cereals; Manufactures in General.

THE STEAMER HORNET

Spanish Demand for Her Surrender by the Haytiens.

The American, French and English Ministers Protest.

Prompt Refusal of the Haytien Cabinet to Give Her Up.

Departure of the Spanish Minister for Instructions.

Probability of the Steamer Being Seized by Violence.

HAYTI.

The American Flag Defied—The Steamer Hornet Under Seizure—The Spanish Admiral's Demand—Minister Bassett's Protest—United Action of the Foreign Ministers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, Oct. 9, 1871.

It will be well remembered that some twelve months since the American steamer *Hornet* left the City of New-York on a Cuban expedition, she having been engaged in that service by the Cuban patriots. Although every attempt was made at that time by the Spanish authorities in New-York to get the *Hornet* seized, on the allegation that she had on board a large quantity of arms and ammunition, she ultimately sailed as a merchant vessel. Subsequently the *Hornet* put in here, where she has remained up to the present time, under the constant vigilance of the Spanish authorities, they being determined she should not leave without being captured. The *Hornet* carried with her the American flag, under which she sailed and claimed protection. The officers of the *Hornet*, finding that they were hemmed in on every side, at last gave up all hope of getting from this port without being seized by the Spanish man-of-war on the watch.

The Spanish authorities finding the *Hornet* did not attempt to leave the port, grew tired of watching her, so they determined to take other measures to secure her. The aid and influence of the Spanish Consul here was called in, and backed by two Spanish war vessels, one of them having on board a Spanish Admiral, sent a communication to the Haytian Government demanding that in the space of forty-eight hours the *Hornet* should be given into their hands. The Spanish Consul also stated in his letter that unless these demands were complied with the Spanish authorities would at once proceed to take her by force. A claim of $120,000, in gold, was also put in by way of indemnity, being the amount alleged to have been expended for coal and other necessaries while watching over the *Hornet*. As no answer was given to this requisition, a meeting was subsequently held on the 7th inst., composed of the Ministers of France and England and America, (Mr. BASSETT,) who afterward proceeded to President SAGET'S palace for the purpose of having a conference. But the President being at Aux Cayes, on his tour to the South, Mr. BASSETT only saw the Minister of the Interior. During this interview, Mr. BASSETT claimed, on behalf of the American Government, that the *Hornet* was no pirate, and consequently, she had the right to claim full protection as such American vessel, and in his official capacity he should do his utmost to shield her. The Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Haytian Government, in reply, stated that it was out of his power to comply with the demand of the Spanish Consul, the *Hornet* being under a foreign flag. The Diplomatic Corps concurred in the Minister's refusal and entered their protest with his accordingly. As soon as this decision was given the Spanish Consul decided to haul his flag down, and went on board the Admiral's ship and sailed for Cuba to obtain further instructions.

As is well-known, there is not an American war vessel in this port which would afford the necessary protection in case of any violation taking place. Every precaution has been taken by the officers of the *Hornet*, and with the consent of the Haytian authorities she has been hauled close in to the shore. It now remains to be seen whether the Spanish authorities will dare to further outrage the American flag. With the exception that Ex-Minister SALOMON, Jr., is daily expected to arrive here, when some trouble is expected, everything remains perfectly tranquil. The Government is perfectly prepared to combat with any outbreak Mr. SALOMON may seek to incite, being already well aware of his movements.

Business is flat, owing to the numerous arrivals from the States. Exchange, which had fallen to 160, have now an upward tendency, owing to the supposed coming troubles with the *Hornet*.

TWO EX-CONFEDERATES.

Jeff. Davis, Lee and Wade Hampton in Baltimore.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Newport (R. I.) *News* writes as follows of the recent meeting of Ex-Confederates and others in the former city, at which WADE HAMPTON delivered an address on ROBERT E. LEE:

"Last Thursday evening I attended a lecture delivered in Harmonia Hall by Gen. WADE HAMPTON, on the life and character of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. Long before the hour for the lecture arrived the place was densely packed. Before the lecture Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, from a side door, entered upon the stage in company with an elderly man of medium height; the people commenced loudly applauding, the gentleman bowed several times to the audience, which enkindled their enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer was given with a will. It was some time before the audience came to their senses. The cause of the uproar was no less a personage than JEFFERSON DAVIS, Ex-President of the Southern Confederacy. In a few minutes after HAMPTON entered, accompanied by some fifty prominent men of the city, and commenced his remarks. It was proved by his address as clearly as any demonstration in Euclid that Gen. LEE was the superior of NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON and all other Generals of modern times. This might have been endured without chafing, had the lecturer been thus content. Not satisfied, he commenced drawing comparisons with our Generals; spoke of their inability and inferiority, with the exception of McCLELLAN, whose name produced applause; he spoke of their uncivilized mode of warfare as a disgrace to any enlightened nation; of their prisoners being harshly treated in Northern prisons. Said he: 'We have been defeated, but I would rather be thus conquered, than thus disgracefully victorious, having obtained a conquest by such detestable and inhuman method of warfare.' He asserted that LEE never had more than 45,000 men, and always conquered, though the enemy had three to his one; he never lost a battle, and the nearest he ever came to defeat was at Gettysburg, which was a drawn battle. It is impossible to describe the tumultuous applause which almost incessantly followed his remarks. The audience seemed wild with excitement. Bouquets were showered upon the stage in great confusion. Mr. DAVIS has located in Baltimore. Doubtless he finds himself more lionized here than further South. It is surprising that such an incendiary meeting should be tolerated so near the seat of the General Government. It is evident that Baltimore needs reconstruction."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A THANKSGIVING.

High on the ledge the wind blows the bayberry bright,
Turning the leaves till they shudder and shine in the light;
Yellow St. John's-wort and yarrow are nodding their heads;
Iris and wild rose are glowing in purples and reds.

Swift flies the schooner careering beyond o'er the blue;
Faint shows the furrow she leaves as she cleaves lightly through;
Gay gleams the fluttering flag at her delicate mast,
Full swell the sails with the wind that is following fast.

Quail and sandpiper and swallow and sparrow are here;
Sweet sound their manifold notes, high and low, far and near;
Chorus of musical waters, the rush of the breeze,
Steady and strong from the South,—what glad voices are these!

O cup of the wild rose, curved close to hold odorous dew,
What thought do you hide in your heart? I would that I knew!
O beautiful Iris, unfurling your purple and gold,
What victory fling you abroad in the flags you unfold?

Sweet may your thoughts be, red rose, but still sweeter is mine,
Close in my heart hidden, clear as your dew-drop divine:
Flutter your gonfalons, Iris, the pæan I sing
Is for victory better than joy or than beauty can bring!

Into thy calm eyes, O nature, I look and rejoice;
Prayful, I add my one note to the Infinite voice,
As shining and singing and sparkling glides on the glad day,
And eastward the swift-rolling planet wheels into the gray.

—*Celia Thaxter, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

RICARDO'S BENEFIT.

"RICARDO, THE CHAMPION ATHLETE OF EUROPE, IN HIS WONDER-INSPIRING EVOLUTIONS. RICARDO, THE UNEQUALED ACROBAT, IN HIS MARVELOUS, UNRIVALED PERFORMANCE ON THE VIBRATING WIRE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INFIRMARY OF THIS TOWN."

I read the glaring letters rather more thoughtfully than I would have cared to confess, but my eyes rested longest on the one large red line in the centre of the long poster—

"NINETTE, THE EQUESTRIAN QUEEN."

Did Ninette, the star of the Royal Cirque d'Afrique, ever stop, as I did, to read the words that were so familiar? Did she ever feel as I did, a thrill of pride at seeing our two names the chief attractions in the list? Did she ever feel, as I did, that we two, who were connected so closely——

"Signor Ricardo," cried a gay, clear voice behind me, "does it feel like looking at yourself in a glass?"

I turned quickly to Ninette, the gladness of my heart shining in my eyes as I met hers. And well might my heart and eyes be glad to see Ninette. Ah! so plainly can I recall, as I write of her, the little figure beside which I walked so happily that day—that day, for the last time. The slight, small, supple form whose every movement had a free, light grace which was like the unconscious grace of a little child. The bright, small face whose white skin never needed powder, and whose pink cheeks never needed paint. The big, blue, restless eyes, and the short fair curls which lay flat on the low, white forehead. With the brilliant look of perfect health on her face; with the arch glance in her merry, mischievous eyes; with the tasteful, picturesque dress which she always chose, Ninette was a picture to gladden any heart indeed.

"I see it is a grand new programme on purpose for to-night's performance," I said, as we walked on; "and I see, too, that I am intended to eclipse you all."

"Or rather to eclipse yourself, Ricardo. You surely cannot imagine it would be possible for you to eclipse the Equestrian Queen?"

As Ninette spoke, we passed a high wall on which blazed a huge colored picture representing a girl in an unnatural costume, standing in an unnatural position, on the neck of a most unnatural horse. I turned away my eyes, for this was supposed to be Ninette.

"What a look of repugnance, Ricardo!" she said, with her young, musical laugh "Don't you think it like me?"

"As much like you," I answered, "as the bare, sanded circus ring is like a sunlit meadow of sweet flowers."

Looking at her as I spoke, I saw the color mount in her soft, bright cheeks. Not for a moment did I imagine that my words had called it there, and looking for the cause I noticed that a gentleman who met us had raised his hat to Ninette with a long look of admiration. And then I walked on beside her still more thoughtfully.

"You seem very cross, Ricardo," said Ninette, presently, glancing coquettishly into my face; "I mean crosser even than usual."

"Who was that gentleman, Mademoiselle Ninette?"

"I'm not quite sure about his name," she answered, with a cool slowness. "He is a Captain in the militia here, and he admires the Equestrian Queen immensely."

"I suppose so."

"Yes; he admires me very much indeed," she continued, carelessly; "so he comes to every performance."

"It is well, Ninette, that you win admiration," I said, with quiet coldness; "you love it so dearly."

"Don't be grand, Ricardo," she laughed, saucily; "just because you do not win it—nor love it dearly. Why, of course, I love admiration. Stars always do."

"Do they?" I said, my eyes full of it as I turned to read her brilliant little face.

"The sort of admiration I like," answered Ninette," with complacency, is "Captain—O what shall I call him?—Capt. Attendant's; it has a charming halo of mystery and romance about it. And the sort of admiration I don't care at all for, is that I win from our own company; your own, Ricardo, for instance; it wearies me beyond all words."

"You tell me this very often," I said, speaking unsteadily; "but I cannot help it's being yours through all."

"Why don't you give it to Josephine?" inquired Ninette, with nonchalance, "or to one of the other girls?"

"Such an idea is simply ridiculous," I answered, in passionate scorn. "My love was won from me before either you or I could prevent it; now it must be yours forever. You know this through all your treatment of me. Whether you are kind in this treatment, your own heart may tell you."

"Thank you, Signor; but my own heart is very comfortable. I will not disturb it by unnecessary questioning. I wish you were as comfortable, for your own sake. How are you to get through your marvelous and unrivaled performance on the vibrating wire, O Champion Athlete, if you make yourself uneasy over trifles? Remember what is expected of you to-night. Monsieur says" (we always spoke of the manager as Monsieur) "that every seat will be filled, and that we shall have a grand night. He almost seems provoked about it, because he reaps no benefit; but I say if we *do* profess to aid the Infirmary, let our aid be worth accepting. I wish I was going to do something great in such a cause, Ricardo, as well as you."

"It was given me to do," I put in, sullenly; "I didn't offer."

"Never mind that. You will help in a good cause; and I should like (in the same cause) to have ridden as I learned to do in Morocco. I would have performed what Monsieur announced there as my Moorish feat if he would have permitted it."

"Oh, no!" I cried, quickly. "Never again, I trust, Ninette." For once I had seen Ninette make the daring leap, standing on one foot on Black Hawk's neck, and my heart beat with fear at the very mention of it now.

"Oh! I would," she laughed; "and yet I do believe I'm glad I'm not going to do it. I only feel I ought to have insisted upon it, for I expect Monsieur merely waited for that. As it is, the chief honor of this benefit night devolves upon you, Signor Ricardo, and I am jealous."

"You know as well as I do, Ninette," I answered, rather hotly, "that you are always the one great attraction of the Circus—Monsieur knows it too—and that your name standing alone is a more powerful magnet to the public than mine is with all my feats emblazoned after it."

"Yes, I know it," she returned, laughing coolly. "Now, good-by. I'm going to drink tea with Monsieur."

With a quick little nod she ran into the manager's lodgings, and I walked on to my own, with my thoughts still full of her. How I loved her! So oddly, too, that sometimes my own love almost bewildered me; its persistency having no hope in it, yet its hopelessness having no despair. It was a love that never was moved by her indifference or scorn, and never weakened by her contempt. She was proud of her own beauty and of her power over us all, and she never attempted to hide this—never domineering over the female performers, who were all older and plainer than herself, but domineering most despotically over every male performer in the circus. But she did it so prettily and bewitchingly that I was not the only one who had laid his love at her feet to be trampled on at her girlish pleasure. I had but poor heatlb even then, and this was one source of Ninette's merry sarcasm.

"The Champion Athlete has not an athletic appearance," she used to say. "I fear the Signor is weak in every way." And then, with her eyes full of radiant health, she would demurely recommend me a Winter in the South—just because the Winter was coming on, and we were in the North. "I *must* laugh at you, Ricardo," she would sometime say; "I get so dreadfully tired of you unless I turn you into ridicule."

And I knew that she spoke the truth. I was thinking, as I ever was, of this love of mine, and wondering how Ninette would choose to treat me to-night, when, with my great-coat over my performing dress, I entered the manager's anteroom. I was late, for I had not been well enough to hasten, and all the company had assembled, lounging or bustling about, according to their appointed tasks.

"Late, O Monarch of the Vibrating Wire," said Ninette, as I hesitated before her, looking at her half enthralled and half amused. She was leaning against the table, in her crimson velvet habit—for she had no wonderful feats to perform to-night—the little crimson cap, with its white feather, set coquettishly on one side of her bright, fair curls.

"You look," she continued, saucily, "as if you had risen from a sick bed to perform for the sick. How interesting!"

I moved into the dimly-lighted building which surrounded the tent, and looked in at the performance.

"The circus is crowded," Ninette whispered, as she sauntered out with me. "I hardly ever remember our having such a crowd, Ricardo."

"And I hope we never shall have it again," I panted, unbuttoning my coat. "The place is stifling."

"Oh, I hope we shall," she laughed, merrily; "I should like to see hundreds turned away from the doors, and no room left inside even for one child more."

Ah! Ninette, how soon you were to have your wish fulfilled!

"We shall have a splendid gift for the hospital," she continued; "but Ricardo, what do you think? A clergyman here, who was going to have a service in his church on Sunday especially for the Infirmary, has declined to do so now because we have taken up its cause. He thinks—he says—Ninette's voice was low and puzzled here, and her eyes angry; "he says if it will accept money earned—*so*, his conscience does not allow him to give it money from God's house. Why don't you answer?" she went on, impetuously, as I paused. "Why don't you say something angry?"

"It isn't worth speaking of," I replied, though I think my heart was as hot as her own. "It is only worth laughing over."

And then Ninette, looking searchingly into my face, did laugh, her clear, happy laugh, though the puzzled look still shone in her bright, excited eyes.

"Yes; we shall send a worthy present to the hospital, I hope, and trust, and believe," she continued, slowly, "but our help is only to lower it—or, at least," she went on, as I tried to interrupt her in hasty dissent, "good men think so."

"One man—and who ought to be good," I put in contemptuously.

"One man," she rejoined, the puzzled look deepening again, "speaking for many who think as he does, and who understand this as we cannot. And yet—and yet—Ricardo, look at that mass of eager, expectant faces. Why do they come to see us—why do they encourage us—if we sin in what we do? Why doesn't the world show us so in the only way which there would be no withstanding? Does this thought bewilder you too, Ricardo?"

It had bewildered me many and many a time, but I could not tell her so, for the very shadow of the fear that this life in which we were so much together might be wrong, made me shiver coldly. Her earnestness, which had been almost appealing, vanished suddenly. "Never mind," she said, with her quick laugh, tossing back the bright little head in its velvet cap, "all lives have their aching, troublesome moments, I suppose. There! they are waiting for your first feat and your greatest. Go on, Signor, and prosper."

With her pleasant words in my ears I went in amid the deafening applause of the crowd, and, bowing slightly, walked coolly across the ring. I thought nothing of the mass of faces rising in rows, but I remembered that Ninette could see me, and that she had said I was helping in a good cause. I felt that I performed as I had hardly ever performed before, and the long applause was again and again renewed as I left the ring. What would Ninette say? Would she congratulate me? Passing through the dimly-lighted building outside the tent, where the horses waited, I caught sight of two figures standing aside in the shadow,—Ninette and the gentleman whom we had met that morning,—talking low and earnestly. I had often noticed him in the circus, and noticed his evident admiration of Ninette, (but then did not every one gaze at her in admiration?) still I had never seen him out there among us before, and I started as I came up to them in the gloom. Ninette carelessly turned her eyes upon me for a moment, then went on talking; coquettishly and flippantly it seemed to me. I took her horse from the man who was bringing it forward, and myself led it toward her.

"Are you ready, Mlle. Ninette?" I asked, my voice trembling against my will.

"Ready? Why?" she inquired, with slow contempt.

"Allow me. O, pray allow me, Mademoiselle," exclaimed the stranger, starting forward. And Ninette, smiling, put her foot into his hand.

Seating herself in the saddle with the utmost ease, she carelessly, as it seemed, backed Black Hawk against me. "Signor Ricardo," she said, haughtily, "is this the spot where the gentlemen of our company usually rest between their exercises in the ring?" An ironical answer rose to my lips, but I withheld the words.

"Stand back, if you please, Signor. Must you always follow me? always haunt me? Stand back."

With a quick change of voice and a bright shy smile, she bent to take her little gilded whip as the officer handed it to her.

"Thanks, Monsieur le Capitaine." And while she bent gracefully, and seemed to be only stroking the neck of the splendid black horse, she reined him in, skilfully and imperceptibly, until he touched my shoulder.

"Gently! gently, my hawk," she said, feigning utter unconsciousness of my presence, "would you fly too soon? Then, with a most demure little face, she cantered through the opening in the canvas.

"A most proud and bewitching little equestrian queen," said the young officer, appearing much amused by my discomfiture, "but, like old Rome, I suppose you can well 'bear the pride of her of whom yourself are proud.'"

I turned away without answering; and for the first time Ninette performed without my eyes following her graceful motions. The strange gentleman moved to the opening into the tent, but when she rode back, flushed and triumphant after her success, he came forward again eagerly. She drew up her lissome little figure with a dash of odd pride, and turning Black Hawk rapidly aside, sprang to the ground unassisted. Her part was played for that night, and, while the loud clapping within was continued, she walked slowly out into the darkness; her long crimson habit over her arm, her little cap pushed from her bright, excited face, and her eyes raised to the young officer who walked beside her.

Thus I watched them going together under the awning out into the night, and then I went back to complete the "wonder-inspiring evolutions" which the crowd waited for; while my heart seemed breaking in its jealousy.

After that, all is a burning confusion in my brain until one evening when I awoke to consciousness in the hospital for which I had been performing, and heard the physicians (who had seen me fall, and had attended pityingly upon me ever since) whisper that all would be well in time.

"Ricardo, dear fellow," said Monsieur, coming forward softly, and bending to whisper to me, "Thank God all will be well. The worst is over."

I hardly know when the knowledge dawned upon me, or how; but as I lay there—my old companions clustering round me—I knew that I had performed among them for the last time. I knew that life had most wonderfully and mercifully been spared me; but that I should never walk again. I do not remember that the knowledge came with any sharp or bitter pain; I think it was a quiet, hopeless conviction from the first. They had given me a small room in the hospital to myself; partly to spare others the sight of my suffering; partly, perhaps, as Monsieur said, because I had hurt myself in their cause.

So the days and nights passed on; and slowly, slowly brought me a little ease at last.

One morning Monsieur, entering my room with a brighter face than usual, told me Ninette had come to see me. I felt the blood rush into my wan face as I took her little warm hand in both my own.

"Oh! you are so much better, Ricardo," she said, her small lips trembling a little as she looked at me. "We shall soon have you back in your place among us."

I shook my head slowly. "Never again, Ninette."

"Why?" she asked in feigned astonishment.

"I shall never walk again anywhere, I think, Ninette; certainly not on the vibrating wire. I know I must be a—be lame all my life; and I'm trying, as I lie here, to get accustomed to the thought, and to feel prepared."

"No! no!" she cried, quickly. "Don't try to get accustomed to it, Ricardo. Try to think of getting well, and that will help you to do so."

"Will it? Then I will try," I answered, struggling with my sadness. "When do you leave here?"

"Leave here? O, I don't know. Not till you are well, I should think. Why, Ricardo," she added, as I smiled incredulously, "don't you know that to-night we are all going to perform for your benefit? You've not heard, you say? Why, what has Monsieur found to talk to you about, then, for he talks to me of nothing else? I wish I could have brought you one of the enormous bills, headed 'Ricardo's Benefit,' in letters as large as myself. You always were fond of reading your own name in the bills, weren't you?"

"Yes—with yours," I answered, intently watching the bright face.

"Well, you would have seen mine, too, to-day, in letters almost larger, for I'm going to—ride."

"Of course," I answered, with a faint smile, while I wondered a little at the sudden change in her voice. "What audience would there be if you did not, Ninette?"

"None," she laughed. "You must wish me success before I go away. But here's Monsieur come to dismiss me. I've been telling Signor Ricardo," she added, as the manager joined us, "various particulars of his Benefit. How very willingly we all give our services. How all the town is patronizing us."

"And did she tell you," asked Monsieur, with a pleased and excited look, "how I offered to double the price of admission if anyone would promise a novelty? and how she herself immediately proposed to perform her Moorish feat? I'll show you one of the handbills. Here it is: 'Mlle. Ninette, the Equestrian Queen, on her magnificent steed *Black Hawk*, will——'"

"O, no, no! you must not let her," I exclaimed, in hasty fear. "Oh! Monsieur, is it most rash and dangerous."

Monsieur smiled as he put the handbill back into his pocket, and Ninette arose with a vexed glance across at him.

"Do forbid her to do this," I cried again.

"Mlle. Ninette is such a superb horsewoman," the manager said, "that, if she feels she can accomplish it safely and brilliantly, I feel it too. And it will make to-night's performance an unrivaled success. She has done it before, you know; and a gorgeous and unprecedented triumph it was."

"It is a willful risking of life," I faltered, the tears starting in my weakness. "I shall be miserable."

"I shall not," laughed Monsieur, rising. "I have too much confidence in Ninette."

"Don't think about it at all, Ricardo," Ninette said, giving me her hand as she prepared to leave. "I should never have told you myself, because I know how invalids worry themselves about the safest and most trifling things. I have made up my mind to do it, and *Black Hawk* understands that same entirely."

"Oh! do not venture it, Ninette," I whispered, appealing to her in bitter earnestness. "Say you will not."

"No—for I *must*," she answered, laughing lightly, though she spoke with odd, steady quietness.

Then I covered my eyes with my feeble hands, and let the tears flow on.

"I shall come in and see you before the performance," Ninette said, after a little dismal pause.

"Will you, Ninette?" I asked eagerly, as I battled with my cowardice. "Will you come in just as you go?"

"I hardly know about that," she answered, with a quaint, shy smile; "I have a startling costume in which you will not recognize me."

Monsieur had left the room then, and Ninette was standing opposite me, about to follow him.

"Ninette," I said, slowly, as I feasted my eyes on her sweet face, "when I saw you first you wore an old black habit, quite rusty, I remember; and you had a hat in your hand, with a long scarlet plume almost touching the ground. And however I have seen you since, you have always been to me as you were that day—and you always will be, dear."

"I remember that old velvet habit," she laughed. "It is a superannuated article now; and—what did you think of me then, Ricardo?"

"Just what I think now."

She laughed again, but her step was soft and lingering when she left me.

Until evening I lay and thought of her; picturing the beautiful little figure that would come to me in its gorgeous theatrical dress. The twilight glided slowly into my silent room, and then I lay and listened breathlessly, for I knew she must come soon now. Yet so noiselessly she entered at last that even my waiting ears could scarcely catch the light step. Without a word she shut the door behind her. Then she stood looking at me; her red lips parted with an irrepressible smile, and her eyes brimming over with fun. But she was clad in no gay, unusual dress; she stood there holding up in one hand the old black habit; from the other dangled the little hat with its scarlet plume; and her head was only crowned with its bright, fair curls.

"Ninette," I said, breaking my wondering silence, "seeing you so, I feel as if, through all the years that I lie helpless, I could dream that you have been to me all that I wildly dreamed you might be when I saw you so for the first time. Thank you for coming as you are; but you will have to change your dress again, you ride in such a different costume."

The color rushed to her cheeks, and her eyes grew hot and dark.

"Yes, very different; but cannot you think of me always as you see me now, Ricardo—as you saw me first? The people are passing the hospital-gates in crowds," she went on, turning and looking through the window; "I expect a fuller house than we have ever had in England. It is for your sake, Signor."

"I wish I thought so," I said very earnestly; "I wish I did not know they go to see your wild and daring leap, Ninette. How terrible it will be to witness—for those who love you!"

She laughed a low, quick laugh, but did not turn to me.

"You are thinking of Captain Attendant, I dare say, Ricardo? But you need not, for I have never spoken to him since the night you—fell; and I never shall again."

A wild, proud joy sprang up in my heart. "Ninette," I cried, "my darling, turn your face to me. I am so helpless here, and shall so soon lose the face I love. Come to me for these few precious moments."

Very gently she came up to me, and laid her cool hand upon my forehead.

"This excitement, of course, is bad for you, Ricardo," she said, tenderly; "and I know it is bad for me, just now; it unnerves my heart and hand. I think," she added, with a little sigh, "that everything that comes naturally to us seems as if it was to be bad for us. Do you—do you remember what the clergyman here said when we performed for this hospital? O, I should so like to know if that could be true."

"Can it be true, dear, when our Father's mercy is as wide as heaven?"

"Hush, Ricardo!" she interrupted, with a quick breath; "you and I do not understand that kind of thing, and—we may be hoping without foundation. He said—said it, and wrote it, and published it—that no modest English girl would do what—I do; and that no noble and pure-minded man would make himself a spectacle, and wilfully risk his life as—as— you did. O, Ricardo, was it true?"

"No," I said, firmly and quietly.

"I know I've been thoughtless and flippant," she went on, very low, "I know I haven't tried as I might have tried to make my life noble; but I don't feel that my heart has been different from the hearts of modest English girls; and indeed—indeed—my life has been more full of temptation than that of any girl who has a quiet, guarded home."

She bent her head, and as I laid my weak fingers on the soft curls, one deep sob shook the little kneeling figure, but when she rose her eyes were very bright behind their glistening lashes. She did not say a word of farewell to me. With a strange, brave, struggling smile, which would have vanished with a word, she hesitated a moment; her cheeks flushing, and her lips wistful. Then quite suddenly, with just the slight gesture with which she acknowledged the plaudits of the crowd, she left him.

I lay and listened as the carriages rolled past the infirmary gates; and presently, across the river, I could hear our own band strike up merrily. I could follow in fancy the whole performance as I lay with the programme before me and the well-known airs to guide me. At last, with a quickened beating of my heart, I felt that the time was come for Ninette's appearance. I knew the very tune with which the band would greet her. Ah! there it was; but drowned almost in a loud, prolonged applause. Then—knowing she was performing—I lay there quivering in every limb.

It was just as one of the hospital physicians and a nurse came into my room that a great shout rose on the other side of the river and rolled joyously across to me. My blood burned in my veins.

"That is to greet her after her leap," I said, speaking aloud and rapidly in my intense relief. "Thank God, it is over."

"I, too, am glad it is over," said the physician, gravely, "such a feat should never have been attempted."

"And yet every one is gone to see it," I answered, passionately, as the nurse turned my pillows. "Why did they encourage her?"

"Such things would be done in any case," he answered, "at least we judge so; though perhaps we do not try it; for certainly every one has gone to see this leap to-night; all our own household like every one else's. Yet how can we help disapproving such a dangerous act, performed too by a young and beautiful girl whose life must be one long temptation to display—if to nothing worse?"

"Listen!" I cried, in sudden terror, pushing away the nurse, and starting up with panting breath, "Did the band stop then—suddenly? Hark! it is all silent."

I remember faltering incoherent appeals to be taken to the circus; and I remember how they tried to soothe me, laying me back upon the bed, and drawing down the blind before my wild and staring eyes. But in that hush across the river I knew that I had had my deathblow.

They brought me no tidings for days. They kept me in darkness within and without. But when at last my brain was calm again, and my eyes had lost their restless fever, they told me some few particulars of that fearful night.

Ninette had performed her dauntless feat with perfect success. While she stood daintily upon his neck, Black Hawk took his leap smoothly and safely. But the astonished crowd had not been satisfied with this; with a persistent cry they had summoned her again; and summoned her in my name.

"As the seats for to-night have been taken at double price," she had said, laughingly, to Monsieur, "I owe the audience a double appearance."

And so she had ridden in again triumphantly, and, springing lightly upon the neck of her horse, had prepared again for her wonderful leap.

Then came the hush—though no one ever could tell me exactly how it had occurred; some saying Ninette was unusually excited by her brilliant feat; and some that she was tired. She fell—fell with a light, sudden fall which would not have hurt her, perhaps, but that her temple struck the boards which separated the front row of spectators from the ring.

Thank God that there had been no struggle! There was one deep red stain upon the soft, fair curls; but no anguish on the young dead face when they lifted it so gently.

In the rare, sweet dreams which visit me as I lie here, I always see Ninette just as I saw her first—just as I saw her last. And when I awake, I am almost glad to see, in the faces round me, that the time is drawing very near when I shall see her once again.—*London Society.*

THE EVERGLADES OF FLORIDA.—The Everglades are just a submerged prairie, and they exhibit the manner in which the great Western prairies were formed. Drain the Everglades, (it could be done,) and the present islands would be hills. Submerge a prairie, and its hills would become islands. No tree is found on the Everglades, because they are constantly covered with water; no trees are found on the prairies, because they were long covered with water. Time will come when this vast plain will be clear of water, and then we shall have a large surface, like the prairies, clear of trees, and fitted for cultivation by man. In these little Everglade islands the palm flourishes, and also the orange and every other tree of Florida. The castor-oil plant grows up to be a large tree of several years' life. The arrow-root and sweet-potato patches merely require that stirring of the ground necessary in removing the full-grown roots to cause the younger ones to grow and keep on growing. It is really not necessary to plant more than once. It is a lazy man's paradise. No wonder the Indians were unwilling to move to the West; it was not the graves of their fathers they were unwilling to leave, it was their potato and pumpkin patches. Their pumpkin is small, round and sweet; they cut it open, put in a raccoon or opossum, cover it with ashes and bake it in the fire. The hunters think it a superb dish. Another plan is to take a fish just off the hook, and without scaling or cleaning, wrap it up in green leaves and bake it in the same way. Hunters use a wet newspaper. It is done when, if you tear a piece of the wrapping, the skin and scales come off with it. You tear off skin and wrapping from one side, eat the flesh, turn it over and eat the other, and throw bones and inside away.

Indians in small numbers are still found near the Everglades. They do not like the whites, and are not sociable, but there is a talisman that will move them out of stoicism into cordiality, there is a sesame that will open an Indian's heart and mouth, and that is whisky. They are the only savages who have never invented an intoxicating liquor of their own. Their only idea of civilization is to get drunk. Ride into their country, put up with a Chief, give him whisky and promise him more, and he and his are at your service so long as your whisky lasts.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

PAGANINI'S VIOLIN PLAYING.—That there must have been something much more out of the ordinary course of violin playing in PAGANINI'S method to have occasioned so much wonder and excitement, can but at once be obvious to any unprejudiced mind. I will endeavor, therefore, as briefly as possible, to explain "the reason why." The first surprise which the performance of PAGANINI elicited was his simultaneous production of bowed and pizzicato notes. While the bow was employed in bringing out the air on the first string, he added an accompaniment, in harmony of two and sometimes of three notes, on the others, with such fingers, and also the thumb, as were not engaged in bringing out the legato passage. Then his harmonies were the next source of astonishment. Besides the ordinary method of producing them, he obtained a new series in an instant by one single, sudden and dexterous turn of a peg, thus giving a different tension to his string. And this was not all, for by making an artificial "nut" on any part of a string, which he did with the utmost ease, he obtained, so to speak, a new generator, which enabled him to command harmonics in every scale, and almost unlimited in number. These he played in double notes, in thirds, and also in sixths and octaves. He also executed double shakes in harmonics. His performance on the fourth string, though by no means so astonishing as it was generally supposed to be, was nevertheless a remarkable effort, as was also his staccato playing, which was more distinct and crisp than was ever heard from any other player, either before or since. He struck his bow once on the string, and it seemed to run by a tremulous motion over as many notes as he chose to include in the staccato passage. The bow seemed indeed to act with the elasticity of a spring fixed at one end and made to vibrate. All this mechanism was peculiar to himself; but in playing double notes of every kind, rapid arpeggios, chords, or whatever passages other performers had triumphed over, he was equally ready and perfect. His intonation, too, whether in double stops, high shifts, or harmonics, was unfailingly true. His ear was indeed most acute, and a false note so grated upon his sensibility that it produced a sensation equal to the most intense pain. That he was by no means an untaught musician or devoid of genius, his compositions go to prove. They exhibit great boldness in search after effects, and many original traits; but these are more to be observed in the modern use he made of his own and other instruments, than in his melodies; which, although generally agreeable, were by no means remarkable for novelty, or in his harmonies, which bear little appearance of study, and indicate no great exertion of the inventive faculty.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

EVENINGS AT HOME.—The Winter evening is in the truest and closest sense the Evening at Home. What one most misses in it, perhaps, is a little sensible organization. Nobody seems to realize how very hard it is for a number of people to amuse themselves and one another for dozens of nights in succession. There are a few traditions, like those of reading or music, that bring order into the chaos, but the books are chosen haphazard, and the music is left to chance. The family group, which began so merrily over the fire, breaks up by a series of quiet secessions. Mamma resumes silence and her knitting-needles, Mary wanders off to her music-stool, the school-boy flings himself on the sofa with a novel, papa is asleep in the easy-chair. Everybody yawns with a certain weary relief when the prayer-bell rings, and yet nobody could exactly say why the evening had been so wearisome. The truth is that the bulk of people think that entertainment comes of itself, and that the least organization is the death of any real amusement. The evening is left to arrange itself, and it arranges itself in the way we have described. The boy who loafs about a play-ground soon finds how wearisome merely casual amusement is, and betakes himself to the organized "game;" and the woman who once set to organizing her evenings at home would soon find that the prayer-bell came too early rather than too late. Variety is the first thing needful for amusement, and a little unwritten programme which arranged conversation, music, reading, and the round game in their due sequence, would be simply introducing into the family party the same principle which is proved by experience to be essential to the success of any public entertainment. Much again may be done with each of these elements of social enjoyment in themselves. Music, for instance, as it is at present employed in evenings at home, is one of the most irritating and annoying things in the world. It is a mere chance which piece is played, or who the composer is, or what the style of music may be. Conceive, instead of this, such a series of evenings as Mr. Chappell gives us at St. James' Hall; now a Beethoven night, now a Mendelssohn, now a Schubert night. Imagine a little thought given to the character and succession of the pieces played, the devotion of five minutes to the arrangement of a dexterous alternation of vocal with instrumental music, or the placing the more scientific pieces at the beginning of the little home concert and a lively glee at the close. These are of course mere hints, but they are hints which turn wholly on the one point, that amusement and a real evening at home can only be got at the cost of a little forethought and a little trouble. Or take the case of reading aloud. Our grandmothers used to gather round the fire and listen patiently to pages of a "classic author." Nowadays we take the last MUDIE'S book from the table, plunge into the middle, and make the best of it. There are advantages in either course, but a little tact would combine them both. An essay of DE QUINCEY would be an agreeable relief after MR. LECKY; it would be amusing to contrast the light persiflage *Lothair* with the lighter persiflage of *The Rape of the Lock*. We once knew a family where SHAKESPEARE was read in character, as it were, and each member of the circle round the home table took a separate personage in the play. Reading of this kind would give a real basis for conversation. There is no reason in the world that good conversation should be so rare as it is in England, but, as every mistress of a *salon* in France knows, good talk does not come by accident. Men and women will only learn really to converse when conversation, in the true sense of the word is familiar to them at home. But to converse—in other words, to find fresh subjects and treat them freshly; to preserve a tone of lightness and ease without falling into frivolity; to know how to avoid mere discussion and controversy, and yet to deal with topics of real interest and value; to perceive when a theme is socially exhausted, and when the moment has come for a digression; how to check one member of the circle, or to draw out the other; how to give their proper place even to jest and repartee—all this is no easy matter. It requires, as we urged in the former cases, forethought and trouble and a little organization. But we can hardly conceive anything which would contribute in a higher degree to the happiness of an evening at home.—*The Saturday Review.*

BEAUTY AND BATHING-DRESSES.—Alas, that the beautiful bather at the very height of the season should suggest to the fastidious eye of the observer nothing more lovely than a sore sea-nymph swathed in cumbersome bandages! Oh, that something a trifle less hideous might be devised to blur the faultless outline of the fair Eugenia while she sports in three feet of salt water! The sea is delicious, certainly; not less so the air, and there is something consoling in the thought that the whole community that has taken to water in a body is equally and unexceptionably absurd in appearance. But it is awkwadness personified, for all that! My Bulbul enjoys it. How she dips her red-flannel wings in the shining surf, and flits away toward shore for a long breath! How she sports among the slow-rolling crests of the sea, and fondly thinks they are breakers! How she laughs and shouts and sings in the general hubbub, and is in a perfectly happy and water-logged condition! And this is your nymph of society who charms us and betrays us!—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

NEWSPAPERS IN SPAIN.—The Madrid newspaper most read in the provinces is the *Correspondencia de España*, a curious medley of paragraphs from every source, with foreign telegrams. The *Correspondencia* is supposed to be neutral, or non-political; but it is observed to interest itself very much in all news favorable to the Duke of MONTPENSIER, and to be, perhaps, a little ludicrously eager to contradict all reports to the prejudice of his Highness. Hence, the *Correspondencia* is considered Montpensierista. It is the only Madrid paper on sale in the provincial cities, the others being only to be seen at clubs (*circulos*, or *casinos*,) and at some cafés. The *Iberia* is the most prominent organ of the Progressistas, and has been the stoutest champion of the Ministries which have administered Spain since the Revolution. It is a paper of considerable vigor, and of a rather violent type, and has been the stepping-stone to public employment of a somewhat remarkable number of Liberal writers. But it lacks the solidity and elegance of the *Epoca*, the discreet friend of the old dynasty, and subtle critic of the Revolution and its consequences; the one periodical of Madrid which gives a reading foreigner the kind of pleasure he derives from the *Journal des Debats* or the *Saturday Review*. It is a lesson in modern Castilian to read the best articles in the *Epoca*. Other journals of note are the *Politica*, *Imparcial* and *Discussion*; and Madrid is always strong in "little journals," as the French call them—comic and satirical prints, like the *Cascabel* and the now defunct *Gorda*. Satire is, and always was, a Spanish talent; and there is so much division in politics, and such a hungry struggle for power, that the talent gets sharpened to the finest edge. The famous Gonzalez Brabo, the ex-Queen's minister, rose by a style of writing which even his admirers would probably now admit to be infamous. It will be agreed, we think, that a controversial press, with a dash of scurrility, is hardly the best school from which to draw statesmen, governors of provinces, and important officers of the revenue. Yet Spain is obliged to resort to such fountains, as she is to resort to the barracks for another section of politicians, in the absence of a cultivated upper class with a sense of public duty.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

TURKISH LUNATICS.—A crazy lounger about a street corner is the best improvement Turkish real estate can have; gas, water, and good drainage count as nothing in comparison. There is no surer protection against the Evil-Eye; such potent talismans as a bunch of garlics, or a bristle from the True Beard holding inferior rank. Many a savory tidbit comes up smoking from neighboring kitchens to satisfy his hunger; many a silver coin drops into his expectant palm, whilst adjacent house-lots are at a premium. Should he die, or should some shrewd speculator entice him away to advertise newly-built quarters of the city, all the bereaved gossips ferment with busy apprehension, and every still-birth, every club-foot or supernumerary toe is laid to his absence. Like financiers in our own favored land, an insane Turk who thus influences the real estate market acts pretty much as he pleases. He does not, it is true, overissue stock, or "make a corner," in the Christian sense of the term; but he levies black-mail on householders, and sets at defiance all social and municipal regulations, trusting to the forbearance of the police and to the increased homage of his fellow-citizens.

A well-known Greek beggar of Constantinople, popularly supposed to be crazy, but sane enough to attempt on the writer the drop-game of a paste ring, broke through the guards of the late Sultan, and seizing the royal stirrup, clamorously demanded alms. Instead of being hacked to pieces by the halberds of the guards, there on the spot, he received an order for a *sehim*, or annuity, of six hundred piasters, about thirty dollars in gold. This sum he pocketed with exemplary punctuality until the present monarch began to reign, when, among other abuses, this one was ordered to be abolished Upon hearing the news, over the Galata Bridge rushed the Greek, and bursting into the Treasury building, so bullied and badgered the officials by his imprecations, that no one dared to refuse him his pension.

The reverence shown to the male lunatic during life culminates at death, and his funeral procession is swelled by multitudes, each mourner taking a turn of forty paces at the bier, and thus earning plenary indulgence for many past and some prospective sins. On the other hand, the insane Mohammedan woman is treated more harshly. If harmless, she is kept at home; if fortunately old and ugly, she is allowed a good deal of liberty; but if young and violent, or should her relatives be too poor to seclude her properly, there are grave reasons for fearing that the burden of her maintenance is avoided by her death.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

TOYS AS TEACHERS.—The primary use of toys to children is to keep them occupied. A mother thinks what her infant, even when only a few months old, requires to amuse him, and she selects a bright-colored bird, or a rattle, or something which it can feel, shake, and look at. An elder child complains of having nothing to do; and a toy or game is found, or a book of pictures or little stories, with which he may amuse himself. The great aim of all those who understand the bringing-up of children is to keep them constantly engaged, and at the same time, though encouraging them to play as long as possible with one toy, yet to change and vary their occupations and amusements as soon as they show signs of mental fatigue or weariness. This constant employment is not only desirable for children, but is really essential for them; they must be doing something, and, as has been well remarked, even mischief is but misapplied energy. Toys are the natural instruments on which this energy and activity should be expended. It is the province of the toy-dealer to find objects for the exercise of their minds and fingers, just as much as for the baker to supply them with bread, or the shoe-maker with shoes.

Children are essentially active in every sense, and toys cannot properly be called toys at all if they are merely capable of being looked at, and do no more than amuse the eye for a few moments. This fact will often account for the peculiar way in which children take fancies to their toys. Of course the glitter of a new thing, whatever it may be, lasts for some time; but it will be remarked how they generally return to some old plaything, long since bereft of its beauty, because they can do something with it. A broken doll, even with no legs and arms, may be dressed and handled as a baby; a horse without legs may be dragged about the floor, and so on; whereas a new picture-book is soon put aside after the novelty of the illustrations is forgotten; and a very elaborate mechanical toy, too delicate even to be handled, is not cared for much after it has been exhibited a few times, and has ceased to be a novelty.

While carefully avoiding the mistake of making play a lesson, some few toys, if well selected, may impart a vast amount of instruction, and that without the child having to undergo any undue mental strain. It would, of course, be undesirable to give a little boy five or six years old a direct lesson on the principles of the bridge and the use of the keystone. Give him, however, a box of bricks capable of making a bridge with the centring, and show him how to put it together; he will puzzle over it for days, try every sort of arrangement, and unwittingly become gradually and practically acquainted with some important mechanical laws. Again, a little model of a steam-engine made to work by gas or spirit, which may be bought for a few shillings, is a most attractive toy. Children will watch it for hours. They see the water poured in; they remark that it is made to boil, and soon has to be replenished; they notice the action of the valves, the piston, the crank, and all the parts. When they come to study the theoretical laws of steam and machines, half the difficulty of their first lessons vanishes. Reading may be taught entirely by means of the various games and toys with letters and words which are in common use. These toys depend for their interest and attraction on the way they are put before children. With one teacher, they are little better than a dry spelling-book; whereas with another, the finding out of the different letters and the placing them together like a puzzle may interest a child for hours, during which the infant is learning to read and spell in the best possible manner, and in a way he is least likely to forget. The first four rules of arithmetic, again, may be taught almost entirely by means of cube bricks, and a great step made in the formidable multiplication table, before the child is wearied out with the monotonous repetition of what too often seems to him an endless and meaningless list of figures. Writing is the only subject which perhaps requires more direct lesson-work. Even here, however, the "printing" letters used to teach reading may be copied on a slate, their shape learned, and, what is of still greater importance, the power of holding and guiding a pencil imparted, before the copy-book, pot-hook and hanger has made writing an unpleasant and tedious task.—*Chamber's Journal.*

BEAU BRUMMELL.—In Capt. JESSE'S *Life of Beau Brummell*, the number of insolent, not to say insulting, personalities, direct or by inference, which he uttered with impunity, almost surpass belief. Yet this matchless trifler was the admired and petted associate of Princes, Dukes, and all in their circles; and he even held *levées* in his dressing-room at his house in Mayfair, where noblemen of the highest rank used to come to see him dress, while many waited their turn in an adjoining room! Lord BYRON, when subsequently speaking of him in Italy, told LEIGH HUNT that BRUMMELL'S dress was nothing striking; in fact, it was really nothing but the most finished propriety; and that the Beau had once said to him, "My secret is the perfection of neatness and of cleanliness. No perfumes, exquisitely fine linen—plenty of it, and country washing." This, no doubt, was a special part of his secret; but there needed several additions—such as supremely cool impudence, a very graceful figure, manners, and carriage, a handsome private fortune, a talent for never paying for anything, and yet making his tradesmen most anxious to serve him, and an easy, elegant skill in borrowing and [illegible]. His ingratitude alone would make one feel but little pity for his eventual ruin and downfall. Lord BYRON might well say: "The fact is, BRUMMELL was too full of vanity to have any room for gratitude." When he was only sixteen years of age, the Prince of WALES gave BRUMMELL a cornetcy in the Tenth Hussars; yet in after years, when his various impudences having caused a coolness, and somebody remarking that the Prince had admitted that they used to be very intimate, BRUMMELL said with supercilious ease, "Ah, that's his bragging"—not to mention the well-known insult of his asking a gentleman who was walking arm-in-arm with the Prince Regent, "Who's your fat friend?" Let nobody compare this paramount coxcomb with men of such accomplishments as Count D'ORSAY, or of such magnificent taste as Lord PETERSHAM, and the late Duke of DEVONSHIRE—all three being equally admired for the elegance, urbanity and refinement of their manners and conversation, while the two latter in after years competed at Ulverstone and at Chatsworth in horticulture, with results perhaps unequaled in any other part of the world.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MY LIFE.

To me my life seems as a haunted house,
The ways and passages whereof are dumb,
Up whose decaying stair no footsteps come;
Lo! this the hall, hung with sere laurel boughs,
Where long years back came victors to carouse;
But none of all that company went home,
For scarce their lips had quaff'd the bright wine's foam,
When sudden Death brake dank upon their brows.
Here, in this lovely ruin'd house, I dwell,
While unseen fingers toll the chapel bell;
Sometimes the arras rustles, and I see
A half-vail'd figure through the twilight steal,
Which,—when I follow, pauses suddenly
Before the door whereon is set a seal.

—*Philip Bourke Marston, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

Scraps From Punch.

A SUBJECT FOR TRIUMPH.

"What have you been crying for, George?"

"Coth Mamma wouldn't give me a thpunge-cake, 'coth I've got a thtummach-ache!"

"Ah ha! I've got a 'punge-cake and a 'ummach-ache, too!"

QUITE THE WRONG PLACE.

(Scene—crowded church at fashionable watering-place.)

Lady (emerging from seat)—"O, this won't do at all! We can see nothing here!"

NEW STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Mrs. Malaprop has been staying in the country for a few days at an old-fashioned house, all over Gabriels, with millions in the windows.

A CROSS TO BEGIN WITH.

Clergymen, registrars, and other competent authorities tell us that still every year a vast number of Englishmen and English women are married who cannot sign their names, either through ignorance or drunkenness, but only make a mark. This is clearly not "The Cross of Merit."

TYPES OF CHARACTER IN SPAIN.—The types of character are as distinct as the types of speech. The Castilian is a serious gentleman, who deplores the levity of the age, and looks upon the recent French disasters as provoked by the frivolity of Frenchmen. He it is who represents (on a sadly reduced scale) the old hidalgo, from whom our Elizabethan forefathers took their ideal of the don. When he exaggerates his peculiarities, from the accident of being a blockhead, he becomes the "Don Adriano de Armado, a fantastical Spaniard," of "Love's Labor Lost." There have been speakers in the existing Cortes quite absurdly pompous enough to talk, like that grandee, of "the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon." The Castilian, however, makes himself respected by all the Spaniards. He is still, in the general decadence, a kind of representative of the nation; and the vainest provincial whom the Revolution has sent to the Cortes hesitates at the effect which his untutored accent may produce upon the Castilian ear. The Andaluz, again, is a clever, lively fellow, more sociable than most Spaniards, and, when enterprising, more speculative in commerce. A good Andalusian trading family will send its sons to Oscott or Stoneyhurst to get a generous culture, while a Catalan family is content if their youth picks up in England or Germany on a humbler scale enough knowledge of modern languages to make him useful in the warehouse and at the desk. The Andaluz is an orator and journalist, like CASTELAR or GONZALEZ BRABO. He is often found in the army, where he is a trifle empty, but genial and polite. When a duller type of Spaniard, is jealous of the Andaluz, he invariably assures you, that he is insincere—that he has nothing *here*. And at this point the speaker strikes his breast, with that love of gesticulation which is so common among all varieties of the Spanish breed. The Spaniard of the North, say of Bilbao, is rather a favorite with foreigners, and takes to them as kindly, and more to the purpose, than the Andalusian. He is improving, as a commercial man more rapidly than the men of the Mediterranean, thanks to the bracing influences of the Northern races and the Northern sea. The Catalan's position in the group is easily defined—he is the shopkeeper of the Peninsula. There are many thousand Catalans so employed in Madrid; while those who stay at home keep up the typical characteristics by living, as much as their eagerness to make money will allow them, entirely among themselves. They are industrious, especially if measured by the Spanish standard; cunning, close-fisted, indifferent to culture in all its forms, inhospitable, provincial—in short, they represent the prose of Spain, of which the poetry is embodied in the traditions and legends, the letters and art, of the Castilles and Andalusia.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

DICKENS' ADMIRATION OF HOGARTH.—DICKENS' admiration of HOGARTH was unbounded, and he had hung the staircase leading up from the hall of his house with fine old impressions of the great master's best works. Observing our immediate interest in these pictures, he seemed greatly pleased, and proceeded at once to point out in his graphic way what had struck his own fancy most in HOGARTH'S genius. He had made a study of the painter's thought as displayed in these works, and his talk about the artist was delightful. He used to say he never came down the stairs without pausing with new wonder over the fertility of the mind that had conceived and the hand that had executed these powerful pictures of human life; and I cannot forget with what fervid energy and feeling he repeated one day, as we were standing together on the stairs in front of the Hogarth pictures, Dr. JONSON'S epitaph on the painter:

"The hand of him here torpid lies,
That drew the essential form of grace;
Here closed in death the attentive eyes
That saw the manners in the face."

—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

Mysterious Disappearance—A Clerk Missing With $30,000.

Superintendent KELSO yesterday issued a circular offering a reward of $3,000 for the recovery, dead or alive, of WILLIAM J. SLAUSON. On Thursday, the 12th inst., this gentleman, who was confidential clerk of THOMAS P. SIMPSON, contractor on the Midland Railroad, at Franklin Furnace, N. J., was paid $30,000 in currency, at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-street, about 3½ o'clock P. M. The money was put in a small leather traveling-bag marked "Simpson" on the outside, and carrying this in his hand SLAUSON left the banking-house to take the 4:10 P. M. train on the Morris and Essex Railroad at the foot of Barclay-street, to Waterloo, and thence by the Sussex Railroad to Franklin. From the moment that he left the bank SLAUSON has been missing. He did not go to Franklin Furnace, and as yet he has not been traced from the City in any direction. He is described as twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, had sandy goatee, light brown hair, blue eyes, pale complexion, peculiar expression of eyes, as though absent-minded, slim build, looks consumptive, weighs about 125 pounds; had on when last seen a black slouch hat, single-breasted blue chinchilla overcoat, mixed green and black cheviot coat and vest, slate-colored pants, with black stripe and welt on the side, white shirt, white pearl studs, blue under-shirt, oblong red gold sleeve-buttons, red gold chain, and an open-faced gold watch, No. 6,275, with the initials "I. H." on the back.

SLAUSON formerly lived in California, and was at one time cashier of a bank at Austin, Nevada, and at another period was book-keeper in the office of a stock-broker in San Francisco. The case has been placed in the hands of Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE, and every effort is being made to discover the missing man.

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Golden Age* is desirous for the formation of a distinctly-national Church, as one, if not the only, means of meeting the religious wants of the people. It says:

"The great want of America today is a Church which shall embody our religious sentiments and ideas, and do for the conscience, the conduct, and character of our people, what our schools and colleges are doing for intellectual culture, and our Republican institutions for political order and social progress. We know all the evils that have grown out of ecclesiastical institutions in other days. So government has been despotic and oppressive, and colleges have bred idleness, conceit and aristocratic contempt for our common humanity. Everything that man makes and does is liable to abuse. The fact that we see the evils to be shunned, and know all their pernicious and blighting effects beforehand, puts us on the guard, and doubly arms us with precaution. No one will contend that these evils are inseparable from religious institutions; they grow out of the limitations and frailties of human nature, and appear in every department of human activity. We shall never have a perfect banking-house, railroad corporation, or university, until we have perfect men to make them, and a perfect society to make them for. If the good so overbalances the evil that it is practically neutralized and buried out of sight in the beneficence, it is all that the most exacting can ask. The real belief of the best Christian intelligence of America is not fairly represented in any of our existing Churches, and the religious wants of our people are not met by any present ecclesiastical administration. And there is no question that our people are deteriorating in conscience and character for want of the steady inculcation of fresh religious truth, and those ministries and influences which a rational and wisely organized Church would supply. What the new American Church is to be we are not prepared to say today. Only it must be a truly American Church, democratic in its policy, humane and catholic in its spirit, practical in its aims, and rational in its teachings. It must be a Church of the present, without forgetting the past or ignoring the future; a Church in which science and culture shall have ample recognition, and the inspiration that is will be as gratefully welcomed and earnestly sought as any that ever was; a Church of the Beatitudes, the Golden Rule, the Good Samaritan—the Son of Man. Whether the Episcopal Church can ever be metamorphosed into such an institution is a question we are not prepared to answer. The days of miracles have not gone by; and we are not sure but that the Catholic Church, which today stands at the foot of American society and brings up the rear of the army of advance, holds within it the germs of untold beneficence and possibilities of adaptability and expansion which shall meet all the exigencies of the future. It is immaterial to us what Nazareth or Antioch the new structure may arise in, so long as it arrests the growing materialism and vice of our age, and affords the religious culture that is the great hope of our people and the safety of our Republic."

The *Jewish Messenger* is alarmed at the unwillingness to enter the ministry, manifested by the young men of that faith in this country. It says:

"We have on many occasions alluded to the importance and the vital necessity of our having a ministry of men 'to the manner born,' who, while understanding the spirit of our American institutions, are yet strongly imbued with true Jewish principles, and educated and fostered among ourselves. What is the cause of this supineness and indifference? It cannot be from the want of benevolence. We know to the reverse; we see hospitals for the sick, asylums for the orphans, and other institutions for the amelioration of the ills that afflict humanity. But for the religious education of young Israel there appears a parsimony, a degree of neglect, scarcely reconcilable with the boast of the enlightened ideas we are supposed to entertain. We behold synagogues without ministers, schools without scholars; and even where the shrines are in possession of guides, many of them differ among themselves as to what food to supply their flocks, causing them to starve in the midst of plenty. Is this state of torpor to continue, when the very statement militates not only against our religious progress, but against the respect we desire to inspire in strangers to our faith? How debased must we become in our own estimation, when the reporters of the Press, visiting our synagogues, state that, among the twenty-five shrines in our City, there are but three where English sermons are delivered! Aside from this consideration, can we permit our young ones to remain ignorant of the essentials of our religion, or allow them to join the cry of those who wish to substitute Sunday for the Sabbath? Is nothing to be done to raise the drooping vine, whose low-trailing tendrils sweep the ground? Is it all of Judaism to be born in the faith, die and be buried in the faith, without knowing or caring to live in the faith? This is a subject of most serious importance to American Jews, who are all interested in the perpetuity of our hallowed creed, and who should energetically employ every means within their power to remove this stain from our time-honored escutcheon."

Of the universal outburst of sympathy for the sufferers by the fire at Chicago, the *Independent* says:

"The author of *Ecce Homo* gave to sacred literature a phrase upon which the great conflagration at Chicago has thrown a new light. 'The Enthusiasm of Humanity'—the sentiment which springs from the universal brotherhood of men, which prompts us to recognize the wants and woes of others as part of our own sorrow, and to take with a tender joy their burdens upon ourselves—this is a social force to which the world is indebted to the founder of Christianity. To what extent has this principle gained the supremacy in the world? Sometimes it appears to have very little power. The masses of men act as if selfishness were consuming them; the clamor of the world's strife drowns the chorus of the angels who sing in the upper air, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' But sometimes an event transpires which reveals to us in a startling manner the sway of this Christian sentiment over the multitudes of Christendom. Perhaps the world has never seen a more impressive exhibition of its prevalence than was furnished by the response to the news of the great calamity at Chicago. Who would have believed that the holy passion which Christ kindled was burning with such a tender glow in so many human hearts? Who would have dared to say that the enthusiasm of humanity was so intense and universal? Who would have ventured to predict that the Kingdom of Heaven was so near at hand? Men talk of the evidences of Christianity! What are all the books that have been written to prove Christianity divine compared with this demonstration of its living power? And yet, in the face of this grand spectacle, there be men who tell us that Christianity is only a myth and a fable—an effete superstition, that has had its day and were better buried out of sight! In spite of this great testimony to its practical and beneficent influence over the lives of men, they dispute the Christian doctrines and deny the Christian name. But tell us, good friends, is not this the direct fruit of Christianity? Did not you, did not the world, learn this lesson of self-denial and brotherly affection from the lips of our Master. Is not this the central principle of the Christian system? You talk about something that CONFUCIUS said; but who got the world to believe in universal brotherhood, and to practice the charity that seeketh not her own? Who set up this Kingdom of Heaven, to whose royal law the multitudes today own such beautiful allegiance? It is none other than the Babe of Bethlehem, the Man of Nazareth, the crucified and glorified Lord and King! It is the power of his love that has wrought all this revolution in the sentiments of men! Humanity stands today by the side of the crippled city at the beautiful gate of the Western lakes, saying to her just what Peter and John said to the paralytic in the temple: 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk.' And yet this Christ, by whom all these mighty works have been done which you both hear and see, you will dismiss as a person of whom the world has no more need! O, fools and blind, who wave your pitchy torches at high noon, and cry out that the world has no more need of the sun!"

The *Methodist* thinks that the organization of the various Churches is such that they are the best channels through which to render help to the residents of Chicago. It says:

"Now is the time for the Churches to show the power of the Christian spirit. They have just the organization for efficient charitable work. In the Sunday congregations collections can be taken, and then committees can be formed without effort for the gathering and forwarding of clothing and other like material for the relief of our destitute fellow-citizens of Chicago. There need not be, for some time at least, fear of excess in this direction. Seventy thousand persons are about six times the number of members in the Methodist societies of this city, and to prepare so many against the rigors of the coming winter will require unstinted giving. All the Churches of the country, large and small, should take collections. Many have already begun, and the amounts reported are evidence of the depth and force of their sympathy. In all such efforts, however, the little sums swell up the vast aggregates. The princely contributions of the Stewarts and Dodges do them honor; but just as blessed are the rills of benevolence, which, uniting and increasing, roll onward at last in vast streams of bounty. The Churches of the lesser towns and villages should join in this good work, and we believe they will."

The *Churchman* thinks that the harmony with which the Episcopal Convention at Baltimore has been conducted should be a cause for thankfulness to all connected with that Church. It says:

"The tokens of the presence and power of the great head of the Church in the General Convention, assembled at Baltimore, are abundant and manifold. The spirit of love, joy, peace, gentleness, and temperance has been thus far a noted characteristic of that large assembly. The manifestation becomes indeed something wonderful, when one considers the vast variety of taste, feeling, and conviction in so large and truly catholic a body, the many and diverse local interests therein represented, the religious zeal of the various elements and schools of thought there brought together, and the confessed sensitiveness to which three years of discussion and too frequent misunderstanding have brought the leading parties. No one doubts the source, and only source, of all this as yet unbroken harmony. There is but one Spirit who can make men to be of one mind in a house. But among the secondary causes which have largely contributed to this blessed result, we unhesitatingly ascribe a high place to those 'words of wisdom, power and love,' which were spoken at the outset by that venerable bishop who opened the Convention by his discourse on 'the constraining love of Christ,' and which have been reiterated in so many rich and attractive forms by the noble English prelate, and the bishop and clergy who were with him at the Convention. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has brought blessings in his train greater and wider than either he understands or the American Church just now appreciates."

The *Christian Advocate* takes a very conservative side on the "women's rights" question. It says:

"The position of woman is the barometer that indicates tranquillity or unsettled weather in a State. When her position falls, it indicates a coming storm; if it falls rapidly, we may expect a tempest. Naturally so; for, with the decline of woman, there is the decline of the influences that counteract the fierce selfishness and brutal indulgences of man. The pressure is taken off of the expansive, passionate nature in him. Woman is his natural measure of right and goodness and mercy. If she becomes wrong and bad and pitiless, he becomes a devil. If she becomes immodest, he loses all sense of shame. If she becomes a muscular drudge, he becomes a bony brute. Yet, with all this influence and power over man, she is subordinate to him in the work of life. Externally, she revolves around him as her centre; internally, his life revolves around her as his. In that sphere she is inapproachable. God has ordained that the first impresses and impulses of life shall be given by the higher moral nature of the woman. Surely she may be content with her place. To be the servant of men was not a degradation, but an exaltation for the Savior of men. To minister is a higher office than to be ministered to, in the estimation of the moral world; and women belong to the moral more than to the physical world. To hear women complaining of subservience and drudgery is like hearing the virtues complaining that they are good—to hear charity complain that she visits the poor, and pity that she dwells with the sorrowful, and mercy that she looks upon the wretched. When woman refuses to be 'servant of all,' she refuses to be 'first of all,' and sinks to be the last of all."

The *Liberal Christian* urges the necessity of not allowing even the best of motives to draw our attention from the reform movements in our midst. It says:

"One of the indirect but saddest consequences of the overwhelming calamity at Chicago is the diversion of the public attention from a less striking but more terrible evil, on which, till Tuesday last, it was hopefully concentrated—we mean the municipal corruption of our own city! The heat of public indignation was getting seven times hot, and threatening to melt down the fire-proof and iron-clad fortresses of our legalized tyrants and robbers, when the awful flames of that young city—the pride of the rising race and the boast of Anglo-Saxon enterprise—arrested every eye and left all things else in the shade. Under the smoke of that great torment how many public criminals will seek to escape justice and evade notice! How cleverly already are imposters in charity trading in the public sensibility, and trying in the tears of the nation to wash themselves from the ill-repute they deserve! But they shall not succeed. Deep as the grief of the people is for Chicago, that they will assuage by active relief, and soon recover from. But what shall quench the indignation of all the right-minded in the community over the disgrace and infamy that has been settling for years over our civil life? Chicago's flames have lighted the way for the charities of the whole world, flocking like doves to the nest, and filling the air with the still, sad music of humanity. New-York's bad and wicked example of lifting knaves and robbers into highest place, making Judges of bribable bullies, and allowing persons of beastly character to direct her greatest corporations, has spread like an infection, poisoned a thousand young communities, corrupted the brilliant talents of youth, destroyed the hopes of honest tradesmen, by a rivalry with favored and fawning tools of place, and filled the world with disgust and shame! Let not the physical suffering of Chicago obliterate our sense of the moral wrongs of New-York. The moment is critical. Honest men are working with sure success to unearth the hidden crimes of our rulers. They are upon the freshest scent. They promise—we know they will fulfill the expectation—to drag our greatest offenders to justice. But they must not be suffered to relax one muscle, and we must not abate one jot of angry and stern resolution, holding them to this arduous duty. A nation's commercial and civic heart is being poisoned, and we are just in view of the men who have contrived and administered the murderous dram. Shall we allow any other hue and cry to stop this pursuit? No! it were better that Chicago, sacred and precious as her sorrow and misfortunes have made her, should be this moment lost forever out of our thoughts than that the chance, the hope, the purpose of arresting the corruption of New-York, of making examples of its gigantic criminals, and reforming thus the whole municipal government of this continent, of saving American liberties, American honor and American morality, should lose one fibre of its hold upon a public with so much difficulty aroused to its danger."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Gen. Shaler announces in recent orders that the infantry organizations of the Second Division will parade on the occasion of the reception of His Imperial Highness, Alexis, Grand Duke of Russia. The order, date, and hour of formation will be announced in further orders, published in the daily newspapers, as soon as the time of the arrival of His Imperial Highness has been definitely determined. The military reception of the Grand Duke will be of a most extensive and imposing character. All the organizations of the First and Second Divisions and one brigade of New-Jersey National Guards will parade. The line will form, right resting on the Battery, at Pier No. 1, up Broadway, and will reach as far as Canal-street. A detail will receive the Prince and suite and escort them along the line up to Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue to Clarendon Hotel, where he will receive a marching salute from the troops. Major-Gen. Shaler will be in chief command, Major-Gen. Woodward commanding the Second Division, and Brig.-Gen. Plume the New-Jersey troops.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment will assemble for the annual inspection and muster, at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of Stagg-street and Bushwick Boulevard, to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The regular company drills commenced last Monday.

The following changes are announced in the Thirty-second Regiment: Promoted—Assistant Surgeon Henry Loewenstein, to be Surgeon, vice Hirschfield, resigned; Sergt. Nic. Laul, to be Captain, vice Giehl, dismissed. Resigned—Surgeon H. Hirschfield, leaving the State. Returned to the ranks on his own request—Corp. Edw. Albecker, Company A. Reduced to the ranks—First Sergt. Charles Hoerning, Company A, for neglect of duties. Expelled by vote of their companies for gross neglect of duty—Private Ludwig Meyer, Company A; Private Michael Hammel, Company G.

An election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Benton will be held in Albany, at the head-quarters of the Tenth Regiment, next Friday evening. There are already several candidates for the position.

The Thirty-second Regiment will assemble for drill and instruction, in fatigue dress, on Tuesday next, at 8 P. M., at the armory, and will also assemble for annual muster and inspection on Thursday, at the armory, at 1:40 P. M.

The centennial celebration of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn., was held on Friday last. Agreeably to the programme previously arranged, the active guard met at their armory at 7½ o'clock, paraded at 8½ o'clock, received their Major and colors at 9, and thence marched to the depot to receive the Second Company, which arrived on the 9½ A. M. train from New-Haven. A short street parade followed, after which both companies partook of a collation at Allyn Hall. A Charter Oak tree, raised from an acorn of the old oak, was also planted on the park, at the foot of Clinton-street, by the Foot Guard as a "memorial tree."

The Twenty-second Regiment was inspected on Tuesday last. There were thirty-three officers, eighty-five non-commissioned officers, sixty-one musicians, and 308 privates present, making a total of 487, and there were 129 absent. The aggregate strength exceeds last year by fifteen, being 616.

The Forty-seventh Regiment will assemble at the armory on Tuesday next for annual muster and inspection, in fatigue uniform. Roll-call of companies at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Examination in the Seventh Regiment for non-commissioned officers will meet at the armory, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M.

A Committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston is now making arrangements for an excursion to Europe next Summer by that organization, the expense of which will will be about $300 in gold per man.

The following changes are announced in the Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry: Joseph Conley, First Lieutenant, vice Steele, resigned; William Pearson, Second Lieutenant, vice Allen, deceased.

The officers and Sergeants of the Thirty-second Regiment meet every Friday evening for theoretical instructions under Col. Henry Edw. Roehr, and the company drills have been resumed, Lieut.-Col. Rueger and Major Fred. J. Karcher being charged with their supervision.

In compliance with division orders relative to the Grand Duke reception, Col. Clark announces that the Seventh Regiment will parade, in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, upon the day hereafter to be announced. Assembly two hours previous to the hour to be named in division orders for the formation of the division. Commandants will thoroughly inspect the uniforms and equipments of their companies on the day of parade, previous to regimental formation. This is a sensible as well as seasonable order, and we trust other commandants will profit by the example.

The Thirteenth Regiment Infantry will be inspected at Carroll Park, Brooklyn, to-morrow week. Lieut. B. Wheeler has been placed under arrest and charges preferred against him. The following changes are announced: Capt. Chas. C. Tanner, resigned; William R. Kerr, Right General Guide, returned to ranks at his own request; First Sergt. James J. Boylan, Company E, First Lieutenant, vice Marcellis, resigned; Chas. G. Hulsart, Company C; F. W. Brooks, Company B, honorably discharged. Sergt.-Major Syme has declined the Second Lieutenantcy of Company F.

Several company officers in the First Brigade have been placed under arrest for not forwarding their muster-rolls at proper time. The Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments only were prompt.

Major Dickel, of Gen. Funk's staff, in the Second Brigade, has applied for authority to raise an independent cavalry troop.

The officers of the Fifth Regiment deserve great credit for keeping up the strength of their command. Notwithstanding the fact that the time of nearly 300 men expired during the year, the inspection showed a falling off of only forty-five.

The work of removing the armory of the Light Infantry, at Bristol, R. I., has been commenced. The building has been raised up and is ready for a start to Wood-street, the site selected for it.

Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry, (Regulars) has been appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance stores, recruiting property, and camp and garrison equipage, at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, in this City.

The Ninth Brigade will parade in Albany on Tuesday, Oct. 31st, inst. The original intention was that a review of the brigade should also take place, but this was found to be out of the question, as no advantageous spot within any reasonable distance of the city could be secured for the purpose, the parade-ground having been converted into a park, and the grounds on which the late Fair was held being so lumbered up and filled with post-holes as to be utterly impracticable for the required purpose.

Timothy J. Flannery has been commissioned Captain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry, vice Dempsey, promoted. Nearly all the Captains in this regiment were placed under arrest for not forwarding their muster-rolls, but Gen. Ward not having settled the date of inspection, they have since been released.

STREET-BALLADS.

Mediæval and Later Ballads—Origin of Popular Songs—Curious Facts and Fancies—The Boot-Black Choristers.

Under what inspiration the words, at least, of popular street-ballads are produced must ever remain a mystery. Old CAMDEN endeavored to explain the method—speaking of a famous song-maker of the time as one who "did arm himself with ale when he *ballated*." If the "Lytell geste" imprinted by WYNKEN DE WORDE, at about the close of the fifteenth century, was the first of the sentimental or merry Broadsides, sold by hawkers about London streets, very certainly it struck a chord of popular feeling, for, from that time 'till this, productions of such character are printed by the million wherever English is spoken. Our great great grandsires appreciated the ballad entitled "The Jew's Daughter" quite as much as we did the "Rat-catcher's Daughter," and the piteous episode of "Barbara Allen" has had a run of some centuries. If MARY, Queen of England, put her foot down on ballads, Queen BESS encouraged them; and perhaps many a rousing chorus sung by English sailors, with words derived from the printed ballads of the time, was as much the death-knell of the Spaniard as, at a later period, DIBDIN'S songs inspired NELSON'S gallant crews. Stern OLIVER would have none of them; he rooted them out, stem and branch; those who printed the ballads were ruthlessly pursued—so much so, that, from the necessity of frequently shifting their places of publication, they were during the Protectorate dubbed "the running stationers of London." The cavaliers, of course, encouraged the ballad-mongers, and today many a quaint old ballad is sung, both in England and America, which owes its origin to this period, the political allusions entirely forgotten, only to be discovered by the curious in such historical matters.

To us there is something of a sad feeling engendered in looking over an old book of ballads, when one thinks of the music, which has faded away long, long ago, never, perhaps, to be recalled. What kind of a tune was that, a favorite in SHAKESPEARE'S time, entitled, as a curious and new one, "The Milke-maids Dumps?" Was it sad and plaintive? or was another, called "With a hie dill do dill," a jolly and roystering one? Very learned papers have been written illustrating alone the chorus of songs. "Ri-um-ti-iddity-tiddity" must have had a forefather. The oldest we find is "I-ho! I-ho!" an ancient form of acclamation used on joyful occasions, tracable to the Sanscrit. "Hey-lillie, ho-lillie-lallie" is almost as old, perhaps taken from the Saracen, a confused jumble of Il-allah. "Sing fol-de-rol-de-rol-de-ree," with "Diddledum-di-diddledum-do," may be, for aught we know, derived from church canticles, when the choristers sang in the long intervals their do-re-mi-fa, &c. We have the price of the printed ballad of the Elizabethan era pretty well determined from the following verse:

> "And thus you now have heard the praise
> Of nothing, worth a penny.
> Which as I stand to sing here now,
> I hope will yeeld me many."

Once, not very long ago, ballads inviting the purchaser were strung along Broadway, mostly around church-yards, and many a sentimental one with its tender rhymes of "loves" and "doves," or flowers and bowers, or comic song with its merry chorus of "tooral-rooral," caught by the breeze, broke from its fastenings and fluttered as passing waifs to settle among the old tombstones. Now they are rare to find in the thoroughfares. Fronting the Tombs on the side adjoining Leonard-street, there is still a fair collection. Do poor wretches coming from the Tombs, implore their friends to "just buy 'em a dozen to pass the time away with while serving out their time?" Occasionally in the street-cars some one-armed man distributes his stock of ballads in the laps of the passengers, and but rarely sells one. If one is curious to find where such things are constantly kept on hand, let him glance at the window of that peculiar small shop, so graphically described by HAWTHORNE as the "One Cent Shop." There, alongside of the tumbler of marbles, the few stalactite sticks of candy, the pieces of moldy gingerbread, the battered measure of groundnuts, filling up the void, may be discovered the penny ballad. Smaller news-venders and confectioners sell them. In the rural districts, the purveyor of current literature would consider his stock as incomplete without his penny songs. All the United States and Canada buy them, and should you go to the settler's cabin in the far West you will see them pasted there. We have, therefore, no reason to doubt the fact told us by the enterprising ballad manufacturer that he disposes of, day in and day out, over 10,000 ballads, and that without this large demand, taking into consideration their very low cost, the business would not pay. To keep this extensive stock alone two large rooms are necessary, where, on shelving, each letter of the alphabet representing the first word of the song, in a moment any ballad is found. The collection now runs somewhat over 3,000 songs and ballads, and has been the accumulation of twenty-five years of assiduous labor. Every song is stereotyped. As soon as a song is exhausted a fresh supply is printed. Songs—so we are told by the publisher—never perish, nor get out of date. A whim, an accident, a song sung at a concert, may revive a production twenty years old, and suddenly everybody wants it. With the stereotype plate a new stock is manufactured, and *presto!* country swains and village damsels warble once more the songs their fathers and mothers sang.

Who makes the new songs, ballads they are only by courtesy? Perhaps the international copyright might come into play here. We filch most all of our sentimental ballads directly from England. To use the expression of the Chambers-street publisher, "English songs have a lasting quality, they are solid. Occasionally we produce a good song, (as to words,) but that is not often. American comic songs are trash, a mere jumble of words with no meaning in them. English ones are hardly any better. The words have no merit; it is the tune which makes them sell. Ah, Sir! would, oh! would we had a Beranger for our publisher! A Frenchman appreciates fully the *chausonette*, and, as if by inspiration, can infallibly judge the effect a song produces. Just now negro music, as to tune and words, seems on the wane. "Shoo-fly," with its brilliant coruscation going out in a blaze of light, has left a sable darkness after it. "Carry the News to Mary," a very clear and characteristic song—we speak of the music only—has not had the success it merited. Broken German songs, vulgarized Hans Breitman productions, are somewhat in demand, and may in time be popular. Just now the ballad-buyers are running on "Don't be Angry with Me, Darling," and the supply can scarcely keep up with the demand, while "When the Corn is Waving" is fast rivaling it. But these songs are not wanting in merit, and are of English origin.

If we steal English songs, we are pleased to mention that there is some reciprocity. "Put me in my Little (little a'wave tumbling down three notes in a most uncomfortable musical way) Bed" is making strong headway in England, and promises to be quite as harmonious a nuisance there as here. "Champagne Charlie" had a tremendous run, but whether his pork and bean fed charger was the cause of the Aldershot cavalry stampede, and so ran him out of popularity, we cannot tell, but he is *passé;* still, from the lees of the champagne bottle has fizzled up another called "Moët and Chandon," which is the delight of the populace. Though for art's sake, we were forced to agree with the worthy publisher that the class of songs, as far as the words went, had much deteriorated since the war, it having killed good taste, we were not prepared for the information that, since the civil strife, men and women had learnt how to sing better, and that the demand for his productions had wonderfully increased.

We suppose singing round camp-fires inculcated the musical taste. We have before us the latest production of the song depot, entitled the *Singers' Manual.* It is a fairly-printed eight-page sheet, containing no less than forty-six songs, a medley of sentimental, humorous, Irish, German, American and negro effusions. The "Beauty of Brixton" and "Billy Patterson" are to be found there, while "Cum Piung Gum" (whatever that can mean) and the "Merry Vivandiere" are in close juxtaposition. "Female Suffrage" asserts its claims, while "Paddy Blake," with a great deal of *spoken*, which is humorous to a degree, diversifies the matter. On the last page, well engraved, is a song, with full piano score, the accompaniment well written, and harmoniously rendered. We are pleased to mention that there is not a line in the whole of the production which is not perfectly proper, and could be sung by our children, and all this, the forty odd songs, music and all, can be sold at two cents a copy.

Should the reader be a night wanderer, he can hear the street-ballad sung to perfection after dark in Nassau-street. Under the lamp-post with his *libretto* (the singer's manual) in his hand, sits the champion singer on his blacking-box. All the papers he can sell have been disposed of, no one wants a boot blacked that time of night, so he refreshes himself and his companions, but not the neighborhood, with his dulcet strains. The tune is of no consequence, "Driven from Home," a lamentable ballad, with the chorus of "No one to help me, no one to bless me, nor to pity, care, caress or vaccinate me, nor to wash me," to the air of "In Comes Sally with Her Bootees On," cannot be made dolorous even when the general effect is heightened by the clatter of blacking-brushes on the lamp-post. The newsboy, satiated with the literature of the day, solaces himself with the ballad, and is a steady patron of these poetical wares. Let the poor boys sing, it does them no harm. We feel half inclined to dispute the authority of the policeman who scatters them with, "I say, no more chaunting. Dry up, move on, ye little imps."

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Eighth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood in Toronto—Statistics of the Order.

The Convention of Locomotive Engineers met for their eighth annual session in Toronto on Wednesday, and was formally opened. The room was very tastefully decorated with American and British flags. Over the platform was a banner bearing the words, "Welcome the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to Toronto, Ontario, Canada," begirt with the words, "Sobriety, Justice, Morality, Truth." On the platform were the insignia of the Brotherhood. The annual address was delivered by Mr. CHARLES WILSON, the Grand Chief Engineer. Reports were made by the First Grand Engineer and other officers. Delegates were present from nearly all the divisions of the Brotherhood, of which there are now 136, spread over the face of the North American Continent; five of these are located in the Dominion and the remainder scattered between Maine and the Pacific, the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. On the 1st inst. nearly $15,000 stood at the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund ready to be applied to the first case of necessity, and a grand total of $25,570 attested the prudent management and the wide interest taken in the affairs of the Society. Attached to the Brotherhood is the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life Insurance Association, organized expressly for the benefit of the families of deceased and disabled members. The principle of the Life Association is simply the payment of one dollar by every member of the Brotherhood on the death of a fellow. On the 1st July last the Life Association had been in existence three and a half years, and during that period eighty-six deaths had occurred, and eighty-eight assessments had been made. Fifty of these deaths resulted from disease, seven from boiler explosions, four from running off the track, five from collisions, four from the breaking through of bridges, and eighteen from other accidents, showing that no less than 76 per cent. of the deaths were brought about by violent means. From these eighty-eight assessments $196,358 flowed into the common fund and was distributed among the sufferers.

In his annual address Mr. WILSON made the following remarks and suggestions:

"It is claimed that on many roads the rules are so framed that the engineer cannot strictly observe them and make time. My advice to all is, observe the rules, and then if they are found to be impracticable, they will be repealed. It is a very unjust act for one engineer to try and outdo another by violating a rule of the company. On some time-cards the schedule is so fast that no engineer can make the time and strictly observe the rules in regard to approaching and passing switches and stations; yet the time is made, and all goes well until some accident occurs. Then the official, to screen himself, points to the rule which perhaps he may know has been violated for months. If the rule on your instructions requires you to see for yourself that the switches are right and the way clear to all stations, then you should all run in such a way as to strictly observe the rule at all times. Suppose the weather to be so stormy that the engineer cannot see the front end of his engine—what kind of time would he make if he got off and felt his way to see for himself that the switch is right and the way clear at all stations? All railroad men know that such kind of running would ruin any railroad company in the country; nevertheless some have such rules, and the only way to get them changed is to observe them to the very letter. The engineer should be required to use reasonable care, but he should not be required to perform an actual impossibility. No rule should be made for the government of employes on a railroad, except it can be fully observed, and the least violation should be severely punished. Complaints are made that on some roads promotions of young men are made for the express purpose of obtaining engineers at reduced wages. It is claimed that this is done while there are plenty of first-class engineers seeking employment. The newspaper writers and the public mention this practice when accidents occur, and the only remedy suggested is to have the matter regulated by law. My opinion is that it can be much better regulated by having Boards of Examination appointed for every railroad or division of a road, than by any law yet proposed. Suppose the Superintendent, master mechanic and one engineer (of at least five years' experience) constitute a Board, whose duty it shall be to examine and make full investigation as to ability, habits and standing as men, of all engineers and applicants for promotion on their road, requiring the full board to sign the certificate if granted, and attaching a penalty if they shall knowingly grant a certificate to any unworthy person. This plan, with the rule that all new beginners shall go with an old engineer, until the engineer can recommend him as being capable of taking charge of an engine, will secure first-class engineers at all times."

THE KANSAS POISONING CASE.

Trial of John J. Medlicott, Charged With the Murder of Isaac M. Ruth—Some of his Letters.

The trial of Dr. JOHN J. MEDLICOTT, on the charge of poisoning ISAAC M. RUTH, is going on at Garnett, Kansas. A few days ago letters written by MEDLICOTT, since his arrest, to Mrs. RUTH and the WATSONS were read in evidence the objection of the defense being overruled by the Court. They produced a deep sensation among the spectators, and evidently impressed the jury. The following is the letter to the WATSONS:

BROTHER AND SISTER: I scarce know what to say to you. My troubles are well nigh getting the better of me. My head swims and my nervous system is nearly unstrung. I am beginning to fear what may be the result of this nervous prostration. I cannot dismiss my troubles for one moment. I think of them during the day and at night. I freely discuss them in my sleep. My cell-mate is true to me; or, indeed, I would be in a dangerous plight. Now, my brothers and sisters, I hardly know what to say about the probable result of my trial. I fear the matter is thickening about me to an alarming extent. My lawyers say not, but I fear I am right. Now, my dear brothers, I have determined to prepare myself for an escape from this place in case this case goes against me. You will have a visit in a few days from a person—he will satisfy you of his identity—who will talk to you freely about procuring the necessary articles. Please speak freely and give any aid you can. It will be a dernier resort. Absolute silence is required. If I resort to this plan, I will apprise you of the details—not now. Your brother, J.

NOTE TO HER SISTER.

SISTER ANNIE: The wagoner conveys a note to Mrs. R. I ask a favor of you to see it delivered. It must not get out of your hands until you deliver it. Bring the book with you to her. I put this in the light of a matter of honor between us. I cannot risk going to trial without knowing some things that I cannot find out any other way. I will take the risk of her if you are prudent in delivering it. Tie the book up in paper so as to deceive any mind. Tear this off of the above before you show it to Mr. W.—I mean the final part of the letter—for I do not wish Mr. WATSON to know it.

P. S.—If you think best to box up any books and other traps so as to be ready, do so. It might excite wonder, and thus defeat the matter. Use your own judgment.

LETTER TO MRS. RUTH.

A letter to Mrs. RUTH is addressed to "My pretty, pretty baby," and reads as follows:

MY PRETTY, PRETTY BABY: God bless you, darling! Oh, Heaven! how much longer shall we be parted! It is torture above measure; but why complain? Time, I doubt not, will accept, although the darkness is thickening more and more; still the darkest hour with me may be—O, I pray it is—just before dawn. Still, a happy future awaits me; if it be not an hour, will it not be a grand triumph! And now, my child, how do you do? O, how bitter I know you are in need of sympathy—a loving word—and no one to comfort you. God grant it may not long be so. O, this is nearly what distracts me—the idle reports and false statements which have been so systematically kept afloat. I care nothing for it, only in the minds of a few it may oppress my character; but they cannot all influence the main issue. My counsel assure me there is no danger with regard to the result. You doubtless know of the second charge that will be brought against me. This will not, only so far as it may influence private opinion, complicate my present trial. If an indictment on this second charge be made, it will keep me confined for a long time.

My health is pretty good, except indigestion. I suffer with headache, no doubt due to impure air. I keep in good heart, all but this terrible separation from you. I am still firm in my faith. I cannot think, Oh, I will not, until you say so, that the slightest shadow of change has taken place in our love. I speak, as I would answer to the final account, that I would rather spend the remainder of my days with you, although it may be in poverty and disgrace, and will doubtless be at the sacrifice of all our relatives and friends, than in a mansion alone. Nay, nay; may I be forgiven if I err, but sooner would I go to perdition with you than to glory alone. Oh, my love for you, child, is keeping pace with the season. It has but just commenced to grow. If my sister calls on you be prudent, for she might be put upon the stand to testify what was said. Ask to see her privately. Do not exchange too many visits, or the public might remark it. I expect to have a friend who will visit you, and if he does he will carry a password. I am pretty sure of his friendship. You form your own opinion. Now, my lovely child, good-bye! Despair not; be of good cheer. You know not how important it is to be prudent in what you say and do. You are closely watched. If you write me, be careful how you do it, and by whom you send it. If I could but deliver these kisses in person! But I send them on paper. A kiss to each of your little ones, and MIZPAH.

> Oh, happy us, since each must drain
> Our share of pleasure, share of pain.
> Oh, happy us, beloved of heaven,
> To us the mingled cup is given,
> Our lenient sorrows find relief,
> Our joys are chastened by our grief.

Your own, J.

AN EVENING AT THE FAIR.

The great industrial Fair on Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, is scarcely seen to advantage in the daytime; for then its aisles are comparatively deserted, and half of the wonderful and curious things are without attendants to explain them. Those who would view it aright should visit it in the evening, when the long lines of gas-jets along the side cornices are streaming with light, when the great chandelier in the centre is a glorified mass of splendor, and the circular jets down the roof are diffusing radiance. For then the place is crowded with eager visitors, and the tables have attendants and the machines are being worked. The evening is par excellence the time for the masses, and those whose days are idle prefer to come when everybody else comes. There is always an attraction in a crowd, and more especially when by far the major part of it is composed of bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked girls, who appear to regard the Fair as a superb institution. There is no doubt that they prefer it to the theatres, for, in spite of the comparative neglect of the Press, absorbed in fierce strugglings with rampant fraud, every evening there are from 7,000 to 8,000 visitors, and on Saturdays from 15,000 to 20,000. The centre of interest for the fair sex is unquestionably the Department of the Dwelling. They visit others as a matter of course, but they linger here as a matter of predilection. They are never weary of examining the carpets, the ornamental flooring in wood and in encaustic tiles, the kitchen utensils, the refrigerators and filters, and all the thousand and one things which make pulls upon the marital purse under the head of domestic sundries. The matrons listen with interest to the explanations of the attendants, who display the mechanism of some new sofa-bed, or some ultra-luxurious chair. But the majority of the young lady visitors seem not to care so much for these things whose beauty lies in their utility as for those which recommend themselves to the eye by splendor of coloring and elegance of outline. It is not generally known that in articles of taste Americans are coming up to the front with rapid strides. But a quiet examination of the Department of the Dwelling will show this to the observer. In lamps, chandeliers, gas-fixtures of all sorts, in furniture especially bed furniture, in mirrors and in mantel-pieces, there is a display this year which is more than satisfactory. The taste of American ladies, though it affects exclusively the solid and magnificent to the prejudice of light and elegant forms, is correct and pure, and suffers no extravagances of color or design. This has influenced the manufacture of such articles as come more immediately under their control. Everywhere the eye catches superb cabinets and toilet-stands, mounted with bronze medallions in low relief, but in every case the material of the cabinet is some costly wood of a rich color in keeping with the bronzes.

In the same department are the billiard-tables, which are generally surrounded by groups of curious gazers. The one which excites the most attention is the new American billiard-table. In the magnificent tables of PHELAN & COLLENDER and KAVANAGH & DECKER the bed is made of marble or slate. In the new patent it is a compound of asphalt. Experts are greatly interested in it, and come round every night to practice on it. But there is not room enough to use cues, so these experts toss the balls with their fingers in the style for which RUDOLPHE is so celebrated. Behind the billiard-tables are the stoves and kitchen-ranges, which are of every description and size. The greatest novelty in this kind is the "May Morning," which claims to consist of a grate, a coal-magazine, a steam-chest, an air-chamber, a steam-pipe, an escape-pipe, a water-supply pipe, an oven, an apparatus to regulate the heat and sliding-door. Wags who listen to the long panegyric of the attendant sometimes ask him impertinent questions, as to whether it is not also an alarm, an eight-day clock and a self-rocking cradle. But the man gravely continues in his description and moves not a muscle of his countenance. HOLMES' burglar alarm comes next. It is electrical. Wires are attached cunningly to various parts of the house, the front door, the scuttle, the cellar, the parlor, the basement, &c. Up-stairs in the bed-room is a little dial, with one hand. Round the face of this dial are the various parts of the house. Open the front door of the mimic house, built up of stout oak, and immediately the dial-hand turns to front door sign and sets a bell ringing. Put your foot on the scuttle and the hand swiftly revolves and points to the invaded spot on the dial. By this ingenious means the proprietor can, in his bed-room, watch the progress of a burglar and prepare to give him a warm reception.

Next to the Department of the Dwelling is that of Chemistry and Mineralogy. This sounds very hard and dry in the programme, but it contains many delightful things. It amuses young ladies immensely to discover that the Philadelphia confectionery stand is in the Department of Chemistry, and that the man who rolls the sugared almonds in a huge brass pan, over a gas stove is a practical chemist. Under this head too comes Matthews' soda water fountain, which in the evenings is brilliantly illuminated with lamps of ground glass, cut in the form of pineapples. The preserved meats are in the same class; also, the imperial granum which most of the country people imagine is LIEBIG'S essence of meat, but which turns out on examination to be a peculiar preparation of wheat manufactured by CARLE & STRONG, wholesale druggists, of Water-street, New-York, and recommended by the faculty in intestinal complaints. This would hardly explain the interest that ladies seem to take in it, but it seems that it is also a food for infants. Not far from the imperial granum pyramid is another of FARNHAM'S tooth lozenges, which, according to the beautiful young lady who presides over the stand, will completely obviate the necessity of cleaning the teeth. Lazy people, who get up reluctantly and dress hurriedly, will be delighted to learn this. The Farnham lozenge, however, has its drawbacks. The charming young attendant presents a lozenge to every one who comes along, and every one puts it in his or her mouth, but as it tastes exactly like soap, every one mildly removes it on the first opportunity with the remark that perhaps after all a tooth-brush is best.

The favorite pastimes of the younger visitors appear to be two in number. One is the collecting of everything that is offered—cards, pamphlets, lozenges, everything that is given; the other is agreeing to separate for fifteen minutes, and then meet at the fountain of Majolica, fronting the main entrance. One devotee of the first pastime found herself in the course of the evening the happy possessor of a toy arm-chair, a specimen of scroll-work, a large piece of alum, a small piece of plumbago, a fragment of patent asphalt used for the new billiard-tables, a packet of self-raising flour, a biscuit made on the premises, two sugar almonds from the Philadelphia stand, a small piece of refined sulphur, a partially-decayed cabin, seventeen large pamphlets and about 200 cards. Can it be surprising that the American Institute is such a success.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

Heavy Depredations in a Connecticut Town—Bonds and Money to the Amount of $50,000 Stolen.

During Thursday night a party of burglars who were probably from New-York invaded the town of Woodbury, Conn., and worked with such activity and skill that they got away with a large amount of plunder. Going first to the store of D. CURTISS & SONS, and having effected an entrance, they began work upon the safe. But they did not waste much time in this operation, as they seemed to be perfectly informed of everything connected with the establishment, and one of them went to the house of one of the partners and having secured the keys of the safe returned with them. The safe was then easily opened, and having rifled it they proceeded to the store of WALKER & CO., where they blew the safe open with gunpowder and also robbed it of all its contents. Having in the two places secured money, United States bonds, Westchester County bonds, and other securities to the amount of $50,000, they went to the stable of Mr. N. B. SMITH, which they entered and there helped themselves to a fine horse and carriage. Being thus provided with conveyance for themselves and their plunder, they left the town, and as yet no clue has been obtained to them. The case was yesterday reported to Capt. IRVING, of the Central Police, and placed in charge of Detectives NIVEN and REILLY.

The Case of Capt. Walsh.

As yet no steps have been taken to bring the charges made against Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, of profiting from and allowing the operations of panel-houses in his precinct, to an investigation before the Police Commissioners. Capt. WALSH has not demanded an inquiry into his conduct, nor has any order been made for formal charges to be preferred against him. It is probable, however, that something will be speedily done in the matter.

Another Disaster from Fire.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in an apartment of JOHN KANE, in the tenement-house No. 382 East Ninth-street, caused by some clothing taking fire from a stove. There was only slight damage to property, but Mrs. KANE was severely burned about the face and arms.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—OCT. 21.

By Judge Ingraham.

McBride Davidson *vs.* Denning; motion granted on defendant's stipulating, &c.

Nash *vs.* Victor; judgment granted.

Masterson *vs.* Teller et al.; injunction vacated as to Teller, and continued as to the other defendants.

Goodenough et al. *vs.* Manning; motion granted for commission.

Same *vs.* Same; motion denied.

Sisson *vs.* Tanner; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

McDermott, &c., *vs.* McDermott et al; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 21.

By Judge Monell.

Thomas J. Barr, receiver, *vs.* Sarah Gregory et al.; motion to vacate order granting leave to sue receiver granted.

Barr, receiver, *vs.* Gregory et al.; motion to punish the defendant for contempt—(see opinion.)

James W. Gillis *vs.* Peter V. Winters et al.; judgment for defendants.

By Judge Jones.

Charles Hymes *vs.* Joseph Hall; Moses Jesurun *vs.* John Pearsall; Sarah O. Allen *vs.* William G. Ward; Peter H. Walsh *vs.* John E. Walsh et al.; orders granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

IMPORTANT BOND CASE—IRREGULARITY OF EXECUTION.

Morrow vs. *Martin & Reynolds.*—This action was brought to recover $1,500 upon a bond given upon an appeal from an order adjudging the judgment debtor guilty of contempt and ordering him to pay $800. The order was affirmed by default, and hence the suit. Counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss upon the ground that the acknowledgment was not taken in the County or State of New-York; that no appeal lies from such an order, and hence there was no consideration to support the bond; that the suit was brought within ten days after service of the order of affirmance, and that a greater fine than $250 could not be imposed. After hearing Counsel for the plaintiff at great length, the Court granted the motion.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff, Alex. H. Reavey for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

Before Judge Woodruff.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the case of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Messrs. Buckley, Welling & Co., creditors of that Corporation, filed their petition in bankruptcy against the Company in April last. The Company appealed to the jurisdiction of the Court for the Southern District of New-York, on the ground that the domicile of the Company was in Alabama. This plea was overruled by Judge BLATCHFORD, who adjudicated the Company bankrupt, and the order by which the plea was overruled is now before the Circuit Court for revision by petition on review. The petitioning creditors, while admitting that the domicile of the Company is in Alabama, claim that the Court of this district has jurisdiction over the matter; that the Company has carried on business here, and that its principal office was in the City of New-York for six months prior to the filing of the petition. This is really the question to be decided on the petition for review. The argument having been given, Judge WOODRUFF took the papers and reserved his decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81. R...114⅞	100 Quicksilver M.... 17⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65, new.......112	300 Adams Ex.... 82
	100 Wells-Fargo.... 51
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......112	100 Am. Mer. Union.. 53
	10 do.... 53½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅛	100 U. S. Express.... 58
5,000 do........b3.112⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. & H.C.d. 87⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.112⅛	300 do.... 88
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112⅛	100 do.......b3. 88
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 64⅛	10000 N.Y. Cen. & Hud. Riv. Con. Scp... 83⅛
25,000 do.... 64⅛	
13,000 Va. 6s, Consol... 59⅛	1000 do.... 84⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 64⅛	10000 do.... 83⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, new... 20	300 Erie Railway.... 28
21,000 S. C. 6s, new... 43⅛	100 do.....c. 28
1,000 Mo. 6s.... 93⅛	300 do.... 28
5,000 do.... 93⅛	100 Harlem R. R....122⅛
7,000 do.... 93⅛	40 Reading R. R....108⅛
3,000 Conn. 6s....101⅛	55 Mich. Cen. R. R....115
3,000 Alabama 8s.... 98⅛	100 Lake Shore.... 95⅛
10,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act. 56	25 do.... 96
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 98	100 do.... 95⅞
1,000 Erie 5th.... 85⅛	300 do.... 95⅞
3,000 Long Dock bds. 88	500 do.... 95⅞
1,000 Mich So. 2d.... 97⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts....116⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B...100⅛	500 Chic. & N. W.... 58⅛
1,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 83⅛	300 do.... 58⅛
5,000 Union Pac. 7s, Land Gt. bds.. 73	300 do.... 58⅛
	200 do.... 58⅛
17,000 H.&St.J.8s.Con. 95⅛	200 Chic. & R. Island. 99
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 86	300 Mil. & St. Paul.... 55⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88. 88⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 75
2,000 C., R.I. & P. 7s. 99⅛	100 C.C.Cin. & Ind.... 83⅛
10,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.100⅛	160 Del., Lack. & W..103⅛
1,000 do.....100⅛	200 do.....104⅛
30,000 N. J. Cen. 1st....	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.. 97
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st. 99	53 do.... 98
1,000 M. & St.P.8s,1st.105⅛	400 Morris & Essex.. 91
40 Mechanics' Bank.132	10 do.... 91⅛
50 Del. & Hud. Canal.118	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 57⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.... 39⅛	200 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 17⅛
200 do.... 40	100 do.... 17⅛
100 do.... 40⅛	100 Union Pacific.... 23⅛
340 West. U. Tel.... 58⅛	500 Ohio & Miss.... 36⅛
2400 do.... 58⅛	500 do.....c. 37
100 Pacific Mail.... 45⅛	300 do.....b3. 37

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.109⅝	200 Harlem....122½
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114⅝	100 do....122
500 do......c.114⅝	100 do....121¾
38,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67 c.112⅛	600 Reading....108
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.114⅝	300 do.....b3.108
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.109⅝	200 do....107⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, curr'cy.111	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 76
1,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st, East. Div.... 89	100 Tol. Wab. & W.... 56⅝
	600 do...bet. call. 56⅝
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d.... 96⅛	800 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 96⅛
100 Mar. Min. Pf.... 2	200 do.... 96⅛
200 Pacific M.S.S. Co. 46	10 do.... 97⅛
100 Md. Coal Co...b. c. 23	300 Chicago & N. W.. 59
300 U. S. Express.... 58	810 do.... 59⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. Con. 88⅛	15 do.... 60
500 do......b. c. 88⅛	200 do...bet. call. 59⅛
100 Chicago & Alton..112⅛	200 do.... 59⅛
400 do....112	300 do.... 59⅛
400 West. Union Tel... 59⅛	200 do.... 59⅛
100 do......c. 59	100 do.... 59⅛
300 do......b. c. 59⅛	10 Panama.... 80
500 do.....b3. 59⅛	300 Cleve. & Pitts.... 118
100 do.... 59⅛	200 Chi. & Rock I.... 99⅛
1500 do.... 59⅛	100 do.....b3. 99⅛
2200 do.... 59⅛	100 do...bet. call. 99⅛
200 do.... 59⅛	100 do.... 100
600 do.... 59⅛	200 do.....b3.100
1100 do.... 60	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 56
300 Union Pacific...b3. 24	300 Han. & St. Jos. Pf. 69⅛
500 Col., C. & Ind.... 17⅛	200 Han. & St. Jos.... 57

SATURDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The Bank return shows a heavy liquidation of Loans, and consequently of Deposits, about ten millions ($9,930,900) in the former, and $11,391,100 in Deposits. The averages of Greenbacks and Gold Notes are nearly the same as last Monday; less by $897,200 in Greenbacks and a gain of $823,700 in Gold Notes. The general result of the return places the Banks $1,594,775 above the 25 ₩ cent. rule of Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation in place of $1,259,435 below the rule on the previous return—a gain on the Lawful Money basis of $2,854,200. The loss of Greenbacks was unexpectedly small, and the whole Statement gave satisfaction to the Street, and caused the rates of Money on demand loans to Brokers to ease up and Stocks to rise. Money, as a rule, through the forenoon was 7 ₩ cent. Later in the day balances were lent at 6@5 ₩ cent. for the sake of two days' Interest over Sunday.

The Treasury Office received for the week $2,955,157 for customs in Gold; paid out $1,028,973 for Gold interest—principally November interest by rebate—and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

The sales of Gold for the day were 112¼@112⅜ per cent., closing steady, the public funds were firm at the close, and the foreign Exchanges stiff at 108¼@108⅜ for today's London. The Railway and Telegraph Stocks at the Exchange in the afternoon, were buoyant, and prices 1 to 2 per cent. higher than on Friday night, and 4 to 6 per cent. above the cheapest sales earlier in the week. The following quotations were made at the close of the dealings late in the afternoon.

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¼	112⅜
American Gold	112⅜	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y.-C. and Hudson	87⅛	88⅛
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	83½	83⅛
Reading	107¼	107⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅞	100
North-west Common	58⅞	59⅝
North-west Preferred	87⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅛	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	74⅞	75⅞
St. Paul Common	55	56⅛
Lake Shore	95⅛	96⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅛	37⅞
Toledo and Wabash	55⅛	56⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	59⅛
Erie	27⅛	28⅞
Union Pacific	23⅛	23⅛

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81....114⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....112⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81....116	5-20 reg., '67....112⅛
5-20 reg., '62....110	5-20 coup., '67....112⅛
5-20 coup., '62....114⅞	5-20 reg., '68....112⅛
5-20 reg., '64....110	5-20 coup., '68....112⅛
5-20 coup., '64....113⅛	10-40 reg....108
5-20 reg., '65....110	10-40 coup....109
5-20 coup., '65....114⅛	6s currency....110⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....112⅛	

The following bids were made for the Miscellaneous Shares at the close of the day:

Del. & Hud. Canal....117	Quick. Mining Co. Pf. 20
Maryl'd Coal Co.... 23	Mariposa Mining Co. 1⅛
American Coal.... 40	Mar. Mining Co. Pf... 2
Spring Mount'n Coal. 60	Adams Express.... 82
Canton Co., Balt.... 68	Wells-Fargo Express. 53
Con. Coal of Md.... 40	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
West. Un. Tel.... 59⅛	U. S. Express.... 58
Quick. Mining Co.... 17	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 46⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21.

Gold receipts	$1,620,497 11
Gold payments	1,336,398 11
Gold balance	88,987,897 01
Currency receipts	1,584,667 08
Currency payments	705,427 66
Currency balance	8,114,022 44
Customs	346,000 00
Canceled Gold certificates sent to Washington	1,120,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	..	99
City 6s, new	99	..
Camden and Amboy	125	125¾
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58⅝
Reading	107⅜	107½
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	57⅞
Catawissa preferred	44	44¼
Philadelphia and Erie	23⅜	23⅝
Northern Central	39	..
Lehigh Navigation	34	34¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	..

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,323,109.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100, can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 103 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul by Nov. 1. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business; and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK. SUNDAY, OCT. 22, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy, influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the Times, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* Times *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The commander of a Spanish man-of-war having demanded the delivery, at Port-au-Prince, of the fillibustering steamer *Hornet*, the Haytian Government refused to comply with the demand, whereupon the Spanish Consul hauled down his consular flag and went on board the man-of-war, which at once started for Havana for instructions.

The Collector of Gloucester has notified Secretary Boutwell of the arrival of the schooner *Horton*, and says that she came peaceably away from Guysboro, N. S., but that as her papers have been seized she wishes some new ones issued.

The American ship *Arcadia*, loaded with coal, from Leith for San Francisco, was burnt off the coast of Brazil. The crew all escaped.

The soldiers of the North and South German regiments, quartered at Metz, are quarreling with each other.

The Roumanian Government has agreed to carry out the "Financial Protection Committee's" mode of settling the railroad difficulties in that country.

M. Gambetta thinks that though the last election in France may not be called a Republican victory, yet it has proved a disastrous defeat to both the Imperialists and Legitimists.

Prince Napoleon came very near being lynched by an excited mob in Valence, France, who were only restrained by the knowledge that he was travelling under a safe-conduct.

A renewed effort is being made in England, now that the detailed accounts of the Chicago fire have reached them, to aid the sufferers.

The National Police Convention met yesterday at St. Louis, and arranged the questions for discussion during the present week.

The Prosecuting-Attorney of the City of Chicago was shot and fatally wounded Friday night, by one of the special patrols.

The Kuklux Klan in South Carolina is fast becoming demoralised, many of the men and several of the leaders have voluntarily surrendered to the Government officials.

The receipt of fractional currency, for the past week, at the Treasury, was $697,300.

The balance in the Treasury, yesterday, was, coin, $97,086,115; currency, $7,621,365; certificates, $15,824,500.

It is reported today that the immense district of woodland in Campbell County, Kentucky, is on fire and the flames spreading with fearful rapidity. There is much excitement in Alexandria, thirteen miles from Newport, which is said to be threatened.

A destructive fire, Sunday night, destroyed a large portion of business houses and residences at Cameron, Mo. The whole loss was $132,000, insurance $82,500, of which the underwriters of New-York had $1,500.

There was a serious disturbance at Lincoln, England, yesterday morning, originating with the men who are on a strike. The rioters were attacked by the Police, but the latter were not in sufficient force to quell the riot, and were driven off, after which the strikers attacked the houses of the master workmen.

The lease of the united railroad companies of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been signed by all the companies excepting the Trenton Railroad. Mr. Bradford, President of that road, is absent in Europe, but Mr. Gatzmer, President *pro tem*, will sign the lease.

The application for an injunction against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, entered at Richmond, Va., by J. E. Tyson, of Baltimore, was dismissed, yesterday morning, at the instance of the applicant, he withdrawing his motion and paying costs, &c.

The Ex-Emperor Napoleon has returned to Chiselhurst. On his journey thither he was "interviewed," and declared his belief that the present Government of France was weak and inadequate to the wants of the country.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held Friday, in Philadelphia, at the Continental Hotel, Governor Geary presiding. The Secretary was instructed to issue a call for the annual meeting of the National Council, to be held in that city on Wednesday, Dec. 13.

A Work for Women.

The contribution to the Reform Committee from Lenox, Mass., acknowledged in the Times of Thursday, is very pertinently alluded to by the Springfield *Republican*, which says:

"'A few women tax-payers and non-voters' of Lenox have sent $130 to the New-York Times, to be given to the Reform Committee of Seventy, 'believing,' they say, 'that the success of the effort to establish an honest and efficient Government in the largest City of the Union is a matter of vital importance to every man and woman in the United States.' The objection is often urged against the woman suffrage movement that women don't know anything about public affairs, and don't take any interest in them; but where in the country are there an equal number of men and voters with these Lenox contributors to the Reform fund, who have taken $130 worth of interest in the life-and-death struggle now going on in New-York?"

This is a question which, confined to the country outside of New-York, it is impossible to answer. The "equal number of men and voters" referred to don't exist. And we venture to say that this simple act of wise and prompt contribution to the cause of good government in New-York has done more for woman suffrage than a year's talking on the subject. If women in another State can perceive the drift of the contest now going on in New-York, understand which side is worthy of sympathy and support, select the agency through which they will act, and then give, not rhetoric or sighs, but cash, to the cause they approve, who shall say that they are not capable of sensible and patriotic conduct in relation to public business? The incident is so striking, and its significance is so obvious, that it is not necessary to do more than call attention to it to secure appreciation for it.

But we may add that just appreciation of it will lead to like acts by the women of New-York, and especially of New-York City. No class is more deeply interested in the overthrow of corrupt government, and the establishment of honesty and efficiency in its stead, than the women. Tammany rule largely increases the cost of living in this City. It enhances the price of real estate, and adds to the burden of rent. It maintains gas monopolies, and renders unnecessarily costly the necessaries of water, cleanliness of the streets, health supervision, police protection, education, the administration of justice, and the enjoyment of public pleasure grounds. In all these burdens women share, and are compelled by innumerable vexatious cares and economies to help make up for them. If fortune has happily relieved them of this necessity, they cannot escape the moral evils which Tammany is inflicting on the community, and especially the insidious demoralization ensuing from the spectacle of dishonesty, low cunning, hypocrisy and impudent pretension prospering in high places, while the great mass of honest men are compelled to work hard to obtain a livelihood. In the moral debasement flowing from this source women suffer keenly. We appeal to them to resist it. We ask them to unite in tendering to the Committee of Seventy such aid as is in their power. If this can be in money, well. But whether it can be or not, it can certainly be in influence. The steadfast, active effort of the women of this City to get a full vote against Tammany on the 7th of November would have an effect which it is not easy to overrate. Certainly the effort is demanded by a worthy cause. This is no question of mere partisan advantage. It is not a quarrel over the spoils. It is not, either, an election turning on any theory of government. It is simply a matter of honesty or dishonesty. Thieving is something which every member of the community is interested in putting down—the women as much as the men, and about which parties cannot erect platforms. Every wife and daughter and sister in New-York can understand the issue of the November election, and can, with all due regard to modesty and propriety, aid in settling it. They have only to make up their minds to influence their male relatives and friends to do what can be done in the election to contribute largely to a fortunate result. If "women and non-voters" in Massachusetts can find in the condition of affairs in New-York an incentive to subscribe their money for reform, our own women cannot do less than send every voter they can move to the polls to cast his ballot for the men to whom he believes reform can safely be trusted.

The Political Thugs of the South.

The President delayed his proclamation against those rebellious ruffians with the ridiculous name—the "Kuklux"—only until manifest necessity made it lawful and proper; but it was not issued one day too early, and it cannot be enforced too promptly or with too much energy. Many of us at the North have not fully appreciated the condition of affairs in some of the late slave States which has made the interposition of the Federal Government—always to be deplored—a necessity. Living as we do here in general peace and prosperity, and with the full enjoyment of political rights—mitigated, it is true, by gigantic robbery at the hands of Tammany Democrats, by occasional murders on street cars by Tammany rowdies, and by ballot-box stuffing and repeating under the same auspices—we have only a faint idea, a vague and misty notion, of the perils, privations, and political wrongs we should suffer, any and all of us, if we should go, for instance, to South Carolina and attempt to live there in open, yet unobtrusive, loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States. It is commonly, if not generally, believed that although many outrageous acts of violence have been committed by these Kuklux villains, there has been not a little exaggeration in the stories told of their doings, and also that their bands are composed entirely of low-bred desperadoes, the political roughs of the South. Such a belief is not unnatural, but it is much mistaken, if not altogether unfounded.

A private letter has accidentally come into our hands, and is now before us, which enables us to correct this very erroneous misapprehension. We are absolutely interdicted from giving the slightest hint as to the identity of the writer of this letter; for he is still at the South, in the midst of the Kuklux, and he was recently in South Carolina at a place at which his letter is dated. More than this, he is not a Northern man, much less a "carpet-bagger," but a Southern gentleman of an old and honored family—a family respected through many descents, and honored in its present representatives, who are men of recognized ability and character. Having had their eyes opened and their minds enlarged by education and travel, and having also ordinary prudence and good faith, they have perceived and laid to heart the truth that it is better that the late "unpleasantness between the sections" should be regarded as settled, and that the war for slavery and secession came to an end some years ago; and that, consequently, the way to prosperity and happiness for the people of the late slave States lies through a submission to the Government of the Union, and a genuine and hearty obedience to the Constitution and the laws. This belief they have not hesitated to avow and sustain in a firm but moderate way; and the result is simply that their lives are in hourly peril, and that their families, their very wives and daughters, are subject to daily insult.

The writer of this letter informs his friend that the published accounts of the Kuklux doings, so far from being exaggerated, fall short of the truth. "I am writing," he says, "from a town which has but recently had a visitation from the Kuklux, more than a hundred strong, at dead of night. I am hated here in my native State beyond measure, and have lately received, even from men who were once personally my life-long friends, nothing but scowls and ill-concealed detestation. I have been amazed to learn that in this band of desperadoes and assassins rode the wealthiest, the most influential, and even the oldest citizens of this county. What a terrible condition of affairs! Sitting here to-night, and feeling myself to be not the impossible subject before morning of a massacre, which might include in my case, as it has done in others, even my innocent babes, I think it a shame that the strong hand of the Federal Government is not here to protect me and them!—shame, a burning shame! * * I could convince you that my family share my anxiety, by inclosing the latest letter I have received from A. B., (naming a highly respected clergyman in one of the principal cities of the South,) who is himself the mark of unspeakable insult—begging me to be cautious in all my utterances; not that I might suffer abridgment of my business prospects by imprudence, but that I might lose life itself." The writer then goes on to mention the assassination of a man of mark and of growing political influence, who was killed in open day, in the presence of a crowd of people on the platform of a railway station, in the county where he was born. His murderers disdained even the disguise of masks, and yet not one of them has even been arrested. "I am sick of this," he adds, "wearied of perpetual insult, exhausted by perpetual apprehension. Don't think I am alone in this apprehension. Even the Governor of South Carolina has, to my own positive knowledge, been compelled to keep armed men in his house at night for months together. I am well acquainted with him and know the fact."

Forbidden to use this letter in a way that would by any chance lead to the discovery of the writer, we have yet neither altered nor suppressed anything in such passages as we could safely quote from its four full pages, except names of persons and places. The condition of things—we will not say revealed—but made clear by it is worse than that which preceded the war. It reads more like a description of the conditions of border life and border feuds in the Middle Ages than like a letter from a dweller in a civilized country in modern days, and at a time of supposed peace. Are these wealthy and influential men sane? Do they know what they are doing? Have they not yet understood what the surrender at Appomattox Court-house and the election of Gen. Grant as President of the *United* States meant? If not, it would become them to learn, as quickly as possible. Under the circumstances, there is nothing to be said, but simply to warn these men that the people are in earnest about this matter, and that Gen. Grant is in earnest; and to remind them that they have once learned what that means. They have their choice—and they must make it quickly—either to submit to the civil law and surrender the guilty, or to receive such sharp, quick administration of martial law as what they know of Gen. Grant may lead them to expect.

Brick-and-Mortar Shoddy.

We shall be much surprised if, within a few days, we do not find in the London *Times* a letter from Mr. Ruskin, announcing the great satisfaction with which he has heard of the burning up of Chicago. As our readers may remember, that gentleman recently let fly a pleasing thought that had long been pecking for release at the bars of his warm Christian heart, and the message it bore under its wings to a suffering world, when put into black and white, was, that the worshipper of Turner, and of American or any other slavery, the believer in the Middle Ages, and in Louis Napoleon, would like to see destroyed from off the face of the earth, "the north suburb of Geneva, the new town of Edinburgh, and the City of New-York." We thought of this kind-hearted gentleman, often, while the Communists were doing their best to burn up Paris, and we knew how hard it must have gone with him, to think that so little was accomplished in that promising field by those earnest reformers. No doubt, his hopes revived when they threatened to persevere in their noble task wherewith all Europe rang from side to side, until every great city on the Continent should be laid in ashes. But, Chicago is the first place that has really given Mr. Ruskin the opportunity to see exactly what is meant by the destruction of a whole city. If he could once overcome his horror of America, and his disgust for Americans, so far as to take ship, and come over seas to us for a few days, we think we can promise him a sight that would delight his heart. Nine square miles of "ugly and inartistic houses" burned down with all their "sham decorations" and "bad construction," and more than a hundred thousand people of all conditions taught, by the hard discipline of hunger, and thirst, and the necessity of sleeping on the bare ground in the open air, how great have been their sins against "taste," in living all these years behind Renaissance fronts—this must indeed be a spectacle more completely satisfactory to his moral nature than anything the great Professor of Denmark Hill could have hoped to come upon in this vale of tears.

Yet, it must be confessed, there is great danger lest, if we do not take care, we may give the Oxford graduate and his following too much even of the good thing they crave. The way in which we build in this country is, for the most part, a mere tempting of Providence, and there are hundreds of cities, towns, and villages in our land that only want a little coaxing to prove that they are built of as good touchwood as Chicago. The problem the American builder tries to solve is, how to put up the showiest house for the least money. And he must be allowed to have succeeded in many of our cities, but, notably in Chicago and New-York, in making a great display at a relatively small cost. Building of the simplest kind is nowadays frightfully dear, but such building as astonishes gods and men here, in Tweedville, would astonish still more if a calculation were made as to what it would cost to do such work thoroughly well, and what it actually does cost to do it flimsily. Certain hotels and churches that are in our minds' eye as we write, could not have been built for six times the money they have cost, big as are the bills their owners have had to pay, if the "barbaric yawp" of ornamentation that screams from their walls were supported by solid construction.

There is such a rage at present for showy building that security is notoriously sacrificed to display. A builder of any ambition hates to put money out of sight in places where it serves no better purpose than to make the structure stronger, and give greater security to those who are to be sheltered by it. It is unreasonable to insist that he shall think of such luxuries as drains, solid walls—those devourers of room as well as money—and means of escape in case of fire, when the necessities of carved stone porticos, zinc-stone cornice and sanded-wood-stone dormers, with Mansards, those glories of our later day must be provided for.

The cost of living today is enormously increased by this madness for expensive show. Yet, it would be something on which to congratulate ourselves, if the comfort and safety of our houses were increased in proportion to the rent. The comfort, certainly, is not, for we are obliged to put up with less and less room every year, and with every May-day change of quarters we see people of small means forced to climb, or to be elevated, nearer and nearer to the sky. A few years ago, hundreds of dissipated young ladies in our American cities were taking pills and solutions of iron to repair their energies wasted in perpetual rounds of Germans—their belief being, apparently, that, no matter how wretched the material, or how flimsily put together, out of which they built up their lives, the iron pills would enable them to last their time. Our builders have found a like solution of their problem, and iron is relied upon as the chief supporter of structures that have no constructive force to hold themselves together. Artistically, iron has done incalculable harm to the beautiful art of building, but, mechanically, by the substitution of a fictitious force for a real one, and by supplying a means whereby poor materials and unreal ways of building may be made to have an outside show of solidity, it has done more serious harm. No one can study the greater number of the buildings that are being erected in New-York today, without feeling that, in case a predestined cow should kick over our kerosene can, the fate of Chicago will be the fate of New-York. We have as good an article of brick and mortar shoddy as Chicago ever had. Heaven grant we be not called upon to prove it!

The Narrow Gauge and Rolling Stock.

The "railways of the future" seem likely to be built largely on the narrow gauge. It is a remarkable fact that at this moment there are no fewer than fifty locomotives in course of construction in British machine-shops intended for narrow-gauge lines. These roads lie in Peru, Mexico, Brazil, Canada and Nova Scotia on this continent; and in Russia, Australia and Sweden elsewhere. Various problems have naturally arisen touching the rolling stock for such lines, and, as the narrow gauge is contemplated for projected railroads of first-rate importance in this country, the solution of these problems becomes of serious national moment.

It is held by many that such roads can be run far more cheaply than others; that, while expenses can be made lighter than with the wide gauge, receipts may be increased, and a maximum of speed attained that shall at least not be inferior to the present average. Opponents of the principle deny these propositions for various reasons, among which the difficulties about rolling stock are prominent. It has been thought that the amount of solid material needful to resist the shocks and concussions to be met, would defeat the ends of economy and easy handling mainly aimed at by the new system. So far as engines are concerned, it would seem next to impossible to give them the requisite strength without the weight which in machinery is usually its accompaniment. Another grave point is that if curves with short radii—shorter, that is to say, than are possible with the wide gauge, can be, as is claimed, made use of with the narrow gauge—a special fitness will be called for in the locomotives which may be incompatible with cheapness no less than with strength. These matters will now all be put to practical tests; and knowledge will thus be gained that should be carefully used by American artisans and railroad men, who are interested in the application of the new principle.

A new locomotive has just been completed at Bristol, England, which in this relation is very interesting. It is called a "double bogie," and the problem in its case was to build a machine able to work heavy traffic over a grade of one in twenty-five for eleven miles, and round curves of three chains radius. It has been constructed, therefore, with twelve wheels, six on a side, and, on trial, has worked on a curve of two and a half chains with perfect facility. It is said, however, that other "double bogie" engines are nearly ready for the Peruvian line, which are to work over gradients of one in twenty, to round curves of two chains, and to do this at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the gauge being two feet and six inches. A great number of very light carriages are also building, and experienced observers say that ample proof is already shown by them of how little the capacity of carriages and freight-vans need be lessened by even a considerable reduction of gauge. Passenger-cars have been built nineteen feet six inches long and seven feet six inches wide, handsomely fitted, and with commodious seats for twenty-four persons, and weighing but three hundred pounds; while a second-class vehicle, carrying thirty, weighs but 232 pounds. In order to diminish concussion—a point of much delicacy and consequence—a new system of buffers and coupling has been invented. This consists in running under each carriage an iron draw-bar, and coupling the draw-bars of adjacent carriages with a single link. Each carriage is furnished at both ends with a single central buffer, presenting a convex surface, and these buffers are brought almost into contact. Each buffer has a strong coiled spring, and about an inch of play, and the general result of the whole contrivance is that the closeness of the coupling and the continuity of the draw-bar render the train of vehicles movable as a single mass, and not as a succession of detached portions. The advantages of safety and convenience are obvious in the description, and the practical working of the improvement only needs to be assured to lead to its universal adoption.

The narrow gauge has been much talked of for some of our Southern and Southwestern lines, and, we presume, on one, at least, of the transcontinental roads, will pretty certainly be employed. American mechanics are famous all the world over for their skill and originality, and for their ready adaptation of means to ends. Doubtless they will devise improvements and modifications of their own for the narrow-gauge roads that may be constructed in their own territory, such as will be best suited to its peculiar exigencies. Meanwhile the experiments thus made abroad, and the rolling stock thus being built, should be carefully watched by our artisans, so that whatever is available may be adopted, and what proves unsuccessful may be as carefully avoided.

Defective Lifts.

Several fatal accidents have occurred of late from the breaking of the "lifts" or "elevators" used in most of our hotels and other large buildings. In the last death from this cause, at the American Tract Society's Building, the elevator is said to have been thought for some time past unsafe. Why, if this is so, the owners of the building did not put it into proper condition, is a matter which seems to call for investigation. But, in fact, such accidents need not occur at all. By a very simple mechanical device, for which a patent has been issued, and which may be applied to all such hoistways or platform of the "lift," the carriage may be arrested at any point of its journey, and the breaking of the hoisting machinery itself brings this device into play. Nothing could be simpler or more effectual, while the expense of applying it would be comparatively trifling. With some such safeguard every "lift" in the City should be at once equipped and the proper authorities ought to see that this reform is effected. Apparently, the matter comes within the purview of the Building Inspector. Will he not take action in the matter?

Sentimental Suicide.

Young persons of either sex who think it is the correct thing, on being crossed in love, to go off and swallow poison socially together, may profit by the example of Mr. William R. Scott, of Lawrence, Mass. Several months ago Mr. Scott loved Miss Horn, and his passion was returned. But fate, or cruel parents, or some other of the ruthless chances that delight to oppress unhappy lovers, stood in the way, and this rustic *Romeo* and his *Juliet* sighed for each other in vain. So, rather than be divided in life, they elected in death to be united, and betook themselves to the immemorial solace of blighted love, from Shakespeare's immortal pair to Villikins and Dinah. They went off to the Lawrence Park one evening, first purchasing a sufficient supply of cold poison, sat down upon a bench, and drank the envenomed draught—the girl anticipating and encouraging her companion, who seems, nevertheless, at the last moment, to have mingled a judicious amount of discretion with his valor, for the girl died, while he recovered. He was straightway, and very properly, clapped into jail, and being tried, the other day, was found guilty of manslaughter. By this time, no doubt, he is repenting at leisure in the Massachusetts State Prison.

If this salutary verdict has the effect of discouraging the vulgar sentimentality which prompts this kind of suicide, it will be even more praiseworthy than in meting out deserved punishment to a cowardly and wicked fool. It is observable that in a majority of cases of this sort the man recovers just as Scott did, while the woman dies. The feminine instinct of self-sacrifice is gratified by the notion of dying for the beloved object, while the romance of the situation appeals much more powerfully to the woman than to the man. Perhaps, too, women under the influence of strong emotions have, for various physiological and psychological reasons unnecessary to mention, less actual fear of death unaccompanied with pain. At any rate, without probing the subject more deeply, an average amount of attention must have discovered that, in very many instances of this self-murder, the woman perseveres to the bitter and fatal end, while the man alters his mind at the last moment. In all such cases which hereafter occur, we trust that the admirable precedent furnished in Mr. Scott's sentence will not be forgotten. It is well for all incipient *Romeos* to know that if they attempt to kill themselves and their *Juliets*, they must either succeed or suffer the penalty of failure.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some very remarkable evidence of the services performed by some of our Police officers will be found in another column. It seems that in the Eighteenth Precinct Sergt. Looney, who is Acting Captain in the absence of Capt. Cameron—transferred for the purpose of giving Looney full swing—is using all the real and assumed authority of his office to elect Sweeny's brother-in-law, Bradley, to the State Senate. In this curious Police work, he does not stop at the employment of his personal influence; he goes about threatening the opponents of Bradley with illegal annoyance, or ordering his subordinates to treat them summarily, or, if threats fail, endeavoring to purchase support from property-owners by promises of special favor. This is another proof of the manner in which the "non-partisan Police," as the Tammany Republicans describe them, are utterly at the beck and call of the Ring.

The principal Republican nominations in Kings County are now complete. The city ticket is headed by the name of Hon. Samuel Booth, who is one of the best men for the position in Brooklyn. He is not only honest, but he is known to be so beyond all question. He has been Mayor for two years, and he was Chairman of the Committee of the Supervisors who built for Brooklyn a better Court-house than we have in New-York for one-twentieth the sum spent on ours. Associated with Mr. Booth on the ticket is Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder, candidate for Controller. Mr. Schroeder is President of the Germania Savings Bank, a man of wealth, character and influence. On the county ticket, the principal candidate is Mr. Dwight Johnson, nominated for the office of Supervisor at Large, a responsible position, which Mr. Johnson's energy and integrity will qualify him to fill. The Republican candidate for Senator in the Second District is Hon. John C. Perry, a very popular man, who has served two years without reproach and with credit in the Assembly. His is an excellent nomination, and the prospect of electing him is good.

M. Thiers does not seem to have too many friends, and we are sorry to hear that he has lost his oldest one. This was an old lady known as La Mere Gregorine. When M. Thiers came to Paris, forty-four years ago, he had a very small purse, which was, however, "a great deal too large for its contents." He soon ran out of money, and told his landlady that as he could pay her no more he must go back home. The keeper of the *pension*, who was no other than La Mere Gregorine, thought her boyish guest had stuff in him and positively refused to let him go. He might pay when he could, she said, for by and by he was sure to be a great man. Soon after Thiers got his first literary employment in Paris, which was the first rung of the ladder by which he mounted to fame and fortune. That employment was on the *Constitutionnel* newspaper, which now, oddly enough, is the one that narrates this story. It is pleasant to add that M. Thiers is credited with having treated his benefactress with the utmost gratitude throughout her life, and that her declining years were rendered smooth and happy by his intervention.

We do not suppose that any reader of the Times shares the opinion of the *Journal of Commerce* in interpreting what we have said about the present Superintendent of Insurance and his henchman Olcott, as an attack upon the insurance companies, or the insurance interest of the State. No such misapprehension exists on the part of companies themselves, as we have the best assurances for believing. On the contrary, they thank us for giving utterance to grievances and exposing facts which, in the present state of the insurance laws, and the arbitrary power conferred upon the Superintendent, it would not be safe for any one company to make public. If the *Journal of Commerce* knows nothing in the official career of Mr. Miller which disentitles him to the confidence of the insurance interest, we can only say that its acquaintance with insurance men must be very limited. The Times understands thoroughly what it is about, and will not be deterred from its efforts to protect the insurance interest against official misconduct by the silly charge that it is trying to injure the insurance companies.

The sea-serpent is at it again. According to the Limerick *Chronicle*, he has turned up at the watering-place of Kilkee. A party of ladies and gentlemen, including a well-known clergyman, have seen the monster, and all bear witness to his reality. They describe him as having an enormous head, shaped like that of a horse, and the size of a barrel. He likewise wears a chignon—"a huge mane of sea-weed looking hair, which rose and fell with the motion of the water." This agreeable object rose from the sea close by a boat in which the party named were seated, and "fixed his glassy eyes upon them." One lady nearly fainted, and all were considerably impressed—excepting always the "well-known clergyman," who looked the sea-serpent straight in the eye, and is quite sure that each will know the other again. It is worth remarking that the description of the creature corresponds with the accounts of others who have professed at various times to have seen him; but whether this arises from the fact that the present witnesses have read those accounts, or have really seen the sea-serpent, we are not called upon to decide.

Although no new plays were brought out in Paris during the siege, it appears that an entirely new scene, written by Meyerbeer for the "Huguenots," and cut out at one of the last rehearsals before the original production of that opera, was restored and sung. While the Commune was fighting the Versailles Government, this scene was given amid great applause. It is said to be "highly dramatic," and quite equal to the rest of the opera. Among the pieces are a "couvre-feu," an air for *Valentine*, and a duet for *Valentine* and *Marcel*. We hope that, when occasion serves, we may hear this last relic of a great master in New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

TO-MORROW'S PROMISE.

To-morrow night will be quite memorable in the annals of the New-York stage. Mlle. Nilsson appears for the first time in the American Metropolis in opera, selecting for the occasion the rôle of *Lucia*. Mlle. Nilsson's performance of *Lucia* has been pronounced by critics abroad one of her ablest efforts, and we do not doubt its entire success here. It seems to us, notwithstanding, that to have opened with "Faust" at once, introducing M. Capoul to support Mlle. Nilsson, with the inauguration of the season, would have been wiser. "Faust" will be so given on Wednesday. We are informed that the arrangements for the season are of the most complete description, and that the quality and extent of public support is already assured. Probably no more brilliant and fashionable a series of Italian operas has yet been heard in New-York than is now in store for her.... Also, on Monday evening, Miss Cushman is to play *Meg Merrilies*. On this character rests much of the great tragedienne's fame, and curiosity to see her in it is quite general. We trust if the music of "Guy Mannering" is to be done at all, which may be taken for granted, that an effort will be made to render it worthily, and that the principal parts may not be intrusted to incompetent hands. In all other respects, we entertain no doubt of the drama being well represented, and conceive that it will prove more attractive than either of the plays in which Miss Cushman has already acted this season, fully attended as those have been.... Another notable revival, to-morrow evening, is that of "Our American Cousin" at Niblo's, in which Mr. Sothern will sustain his original character of *Lord Dundreary*. Since Mr. Sothern first made his great success here in this now world-famous embodiment he has been seen in it and admired all over Great Britain and Ireland, and has won repute and fortune by it and other performances, such as are given to few artists to attain. Here, where the singular merit of his representation was first recognized, where its peculiar quaintness and irresistible humor first received the stamp of intelligent applause, Mr. Sothern should meet a hearty welcome. One of several distinguished artists whose professional rise to celebrity has begun in America, and the recognition of whose worth originated with a New-York audience, Mr. Sothern is much attached to this country, and the feeling will be, we are confident, heartily reciprocated by his public.... But these events do not complete the circle of remarkable performances offered for Monday. Herr Wachtel is on that night to make his first essay in the United States in "William Tell." The great hit made by Signor Lefranc as *Arnoldo* is fresh in the memory of opera-goers and the eagerness to hear and compare Herr Wachtel's celebrated impersonation with that of Signor Lefranc is keen. We observe that on this occasion Mlle. Pauline Canissa has been engaged to sing the rôle of *Mathilde*—a step which previous experience renders not superfluous. It will be a disappointment if Herr Wachtel does not outshine in "William Tell" even his former operatic achievements.

MME. ROSA AND HERR WACHTEL.

Monster performances, as they are habitually called in the technical language of the bills, are not usually memorable as artistic events. Last night's entertainment at the Academy of Music, however, rounding off a brilliant season of English opera, was, at all points, a memorable one. It attracted an audience which must have been fully 5,000 strong, it enlisted the services of double the regular choral and orchestral forces, and it united in harmony the voices of Mme. Parepa-Rosa and of Herr Wachtel, two of the grandest instruments it has been given American pleasure-gatherings to hear. "Il Trovatore" was sung in Italian on the occasion we write of, with Mme. Rosa as *Leonora* and Herr Wachtel as *Manrico*. About two years ago, the lady's personation of Verdi's heroine elicited unanimous praise, and, but a few weeks since, the tenor's embodiment of the troubadour received hearty commendation in this place. But how much the work of each of the artists was to be improved by the influence of gifts and talent worthy of association, was hardly appreciable previous to yesterday's experience. A smoother recital of the opera, and one more effective at its best known stages has never been enjoyed. The general excellence of the representation is, perhaps, to be illustrated with some eloquence by the statement that from the first to the last note of the score, not a seat nor a coign of vantage was abandoned, while the tremendous applause which followed the striking passages amply displayed their undiminished power in the hands of such interpreters. To review the progress of the affair is, unhappily, out of the question at the present hour. A mere record of its most conspicuous incidents is all the limited space allotted permits. Though suffering, Mme. Parepa-Rosa was never in better vocal condition than she was last night. While we can conscientiously admire her whole rendering of *Leonora's* part, from "Tacea la notte" to the closing agony in the prison-scene, and also approve the plaudits which rewarded not only her exquisite singing, but also a display of histrionic skill not yet surpassed in Italian opera, we cannot forbear from making especial mention of her interpretation of the air "D'Amor sull' ali," which, in respect of elegance of phrasing, perfection of ornament and variety and passion of delivery will remain, in the memories of the hearers, the finest piece of execution savored in many years. Of Herr Wachtel's share of the business we must speak even more briefly, by noting that, as at the Stadt Theatre, "Ah! si ben mio," in which the resources of his *mezza voce* are so unsparingly and felicitously drawn upon, was the most fascinating of his vocal efforts, and that his magnificent musical bravado in "Di quella pira"—albeit the high C was a trifle less prolonged than we have heard it from the same artist—was as potent as ever. An actual storm was summoned up by this act of prowess, never achieved, it should be said, with more conscious might and more absolute triumph; and the single repetition accorded was reluctantly acceded to as the final one. *Count di Luna* found a faithful representative, and one with plenty of culture and earnestness, in Mr. Alberto Lawrence, who sang "Il balen" very well, indeed. Mme. Gazzaniga's highly dramatic picture of *Azucena* was borne in mind from earlier entertainments in which that accomplished artist was concerned. Mr. Gustavus Hall was a capital *Fernando*. Mr. Carl Rosa directed the orchestra, which, like the chorus, was immense in numbers, with unflagging spirit; and no small portion of praise is due to him, as well as to Mme. Parepa Rosa, for a performance really as good as it was big.

THE DOLBY TROUPE.

We are glad to hear that the Dolby Troupe, who have won during their stay among us golden opinions from all sorts of people, will shortly be heard in a new and varied series of concerts, embodying highly-popular elements, and exhibiting their admirable talents in the most effective manner. Mr. Santley, whose superb abilities can hardly be too much praised, will be heard, we learn, in operatic selections, his performance of which has gained him great celebrity abroad, and in general the character of the new entertainments will be modified from the purely ballad character, such as have already been given, into a more dramatic and picturesque phase. We consider the ballad concerts to have been altogether charming in their way, and superior to anything of the kind we have ever had the privilege to listen to in New-York. Still, variety of course has its charms, and the public will be delighted to hear

MR. DOLBY's capital artists in fresh and attractive fields.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

Miss CUSHMAN has repeated *Lady Macbeth* during the week, and the performance of that tragedy has been varied by the substitution of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH for Mr. CRESWICK as the hero. This well-known impersonation was received by the audience with hearty applause.... Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE have continued to delight their many admirers in "Eileen Ogé." This piece is really beautifully put upon the stage of the Grand Opera-house, and the effect produced in it by Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE is most creditable to their artistic abilities. The one drama, as they act it, should assure the overflowing prosperity of the engagments of this clever couple all over the country....Mr. DALY has apparently nailed the flag of "Divorce" to the mast-head of his pretty theatre. The play still runs and still draws; and so long as this is the case, we shall get nothing, we suppose, of the novelty that the manager has in reserve for us....At the Olympic, the reign of pantomime, embodied in Mr. G. L. FOX, endures....Mlle. AIMEE continues her opera-bouffe representations at Lina Edwin's; and, although the attractiveness of "La Périchole" is undiminished, rehearsals of "Fleur de Thé" are well under way....Performances of "The Octoroon," at Wood's Museum, have occurred during the week just ended.

BROOKLYN AMATEURS.

The Clinton Dramatic and Musical Society, of Brooklyn, assisted by the O'Rielly Band, will give a grand entertainment in aid of St. Peter's institutions, in Hicks-street, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next. "The Colleen Bawn" and "Robert Macaire" will be acted, and there will be instrumental contributions to the programme. The capital results of the earlier efforts of the Clinton Dramatic and Musical Society augur well for those of the approaching affair.

PERSONAL.

Signor FERRANTI, the most accomplished buffo-baritone who has been before local audiences for many years, returned day before yesterday from Brazil, for which country he departed in search of much-needed repose, after the series of Carlotta Patti concerts was ended. Signor FERRANTI is quite restored to health, and his reappearance is awaited with a pleasant anticipation his capital condition amply justifies.

Home Notes.

The Baltimore papers speak of a grand concert given by the Liederkranz Society, at Ford's Opera-house, in aid of Chicago. Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS and Miss JENNIE BUSK sang, but the critics mention that the great feature of the solo performances was the exquisite violin solo, a fantasie caprice from VIEUXTEMPS, by Miss FERNANDA TEDESKA, whose execution was greatly admired....Mr. MCVICKER and several theatrical persons in Chicago are striving to aid the suffering professional people in that city....Last evening, Col. WOOD, of Chicago, was to have opened the Globe Theatre, in that city, with the company of the late Museum.... The season at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans was commenced with performances by Mr. LINGARD and his company....Miss KELLOGG sang in Christ Church, in Hartford, on Sunday morning and evening last....Mr. STUART ROBSON was advertised in Kansas City...."Divorce" was brought out last week at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Miss COOMBS and her company were last week at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati.....The Wyndham Comedy Company was at Wood's Theatre....Mr. FORREST was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was last week in Springfield, Mass....Miss LOTTA was at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. J. W. WALLACK was at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore. Mrs. C. R. BERNARD was acting with him....The St. Louis *Republican* thus introduces a lengthened critique on Mme. JANAUSCHEK and her company: "Pressing demands upon our space during the past week have prevented the performances at De Bar's receiving the notice their high merit deserves. The attendance has been uniformly large and brilliant, the demonstrations of approval unusually emphatic, and when we take into consideration the advanced rates of admission and the popular excitement roused by the Chicago disaster, which undoubtedly kept many away from the theatre, Mme. JANAUSCHEK has abundant reason to congratulate herself upon the general results. She has not only reinforced her finances to a very satisfactory extent, but has added materially to a reputation which was already firmly fixed and of ample dimensions."....Friday, the Vienna Orchestra was heard in Springfield, Ill.... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS commenced a series of six orchestral concerts in St. Louis last week. ....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week at the Louisville Opera-house.... The performance of an English child-actor, just arrived, at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, is thus spoken of: "PERCY ROSELLE is a most extraordinary young actor. As *Shylock*, he shows a cultured appreciation of that great character and a force of representing it that would do credit to the most matured and experienced Shakespearean. Frequent bursts of applause from the audience last night, as he finished the declamation of any portion of the lines, testified to a hearty appreciation of this little gentleman's genius—for genius it truly is, and that of the highest class. In make-up and stage action he faithfully carries out all the details of the part. The first sensation of curiosity and amusement which is felt when he first comes upon the stage is soon lost in a genuine admiration for his powers."....This week Mr. EDWIN BOOTH acts at the Boston Theatre....In consequence of the non-arrival of a portion of his wardrobe, the expected performance by Mr. OWENS, in Salem, did not occur....SANFORD's Opera-house, a small place of amusement in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire last week.

Foreign Notes.

English opera performances are occurring, with Miss ROSE HERSEE and other artists, at the St. James' Theatre, in London....The Middlesex Magistrates have refused to renew the music and dancing license for Cremorne Gardens, in London. The Rev. Canon CROMWELL and other residents in the neighborhood complained of the manner in which they were annoyed at night by the screams and yelling from half-drunken persons, and the obstruction of the streets by crowds of immoral and disorderly persons. Gentlemen, it was stated, were afraid to allow their female servants to go out-of-doors after 7 o'clock in the evening, and the noise and disturbance continued up till past 3 o'clock in the morning. A license to Highbury Barn was also refused. The music license of the Alhambra was renewed, but the application for a dancing license was unanimously refused. There was a like result in the case of the Royal Music Hall, High Holborn.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The conversion of the French drama 'Sullivan' into the English comedy 'David Garrick' having found tolerance and even applause upon our stage, it has been thought advisable to try another experiment of the same kind. Accordingly a literal translation of ALEXANDER DUMAS' 'Kean, or Génie et Désordre,' has been produced at the Holborn Theatre, now open for a new season, under the management of Mr. RICHARD MANSELL. The play fails in English from the remote position it seems to occupy in regard to the sympathies and experiences of the audience. It deals with a home subject after so foreign and strange a fashion that recognition is out of the question. The interest of the story is lost in its incongruity, and as a consequence the spectators are rather moved to mirth than to applause. The reception of 'Edmund Kean' was far from enthusiastic. *Kean* is played by Mr. SWINBOURNE, an experienced actor, who inclines to the pompous utterance, the bass tones and deliberate gestures of conventional tragedy. Mr. SWINBOURNE does not attempt any resemblance to KEAN, either of look or of bearing, but invests the part, if with undue weight, still with considerable force."....The final farewell of Signor MARIO at Covent Garden is to be followed by his appearance in Madrid in the Spring, to sing in opera....It is stated that Mr. NORDBLOM, the new Swedish tenor, has become a naturalized Englishman....Mr. BENTHAM, the well-known tenor, has married Mlle. FERNANDEZ, a member of Mr. MAPLESON's troupe....Miss AMY SEDGWICK was to make her reappearance on the boards of the Haymarket Theatre on the 6th of October.... Mr. CHELTNAM's forthcoming new comedy at the Gaiety is to be called "The Watchmaker." Miss ADA CAVENDISH will sustain the part of the heroine....Notice has been sent to the managers of the Paris theatres that after the 1st of October the duty for the poor will be raised from three per cent. to six. They have consequently requested an interview with M. THIERS on the subject....The principal candidates for the seat left vacant in the Section of Music at the Institute by the death of Auber, are MM. Victor Massé, Reyer, Bazin, Elwart, Alary and Prince Poniatowski.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State	G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Controller	NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer	THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney-General	FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer & Surveyor	WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commissioner	ALEX. BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector	THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

The last days for registering votes in this City are the 1st, 3d and 4th of November. The day of election will be the 7th November. Any citizen may learn the proper place for registering his vote, on application, personally or by letter, to the Headquarters of the Committee on Elections, No. 39 West Union-square, third floor. The office will be open from 9 A. M. until midnight. Remember that you cannot vote unless you register.

INTIMIDATING VOTERS.

How Capt. Looney is Doing Tammany's Dirty Work in the Eighteenth Ward.

When the Committee of Seven called upon Governor HOFFMAN at the Executive Mansion in Albany, Mr. W. C. BARRETT spoke of the manner in which the Police were being used in the Eighteenth Ward by Tammany men. He told the Governor flatly that there would be trouble on account of it, but Mr. HOFFMAN seemed to think he was giving the matter more attention than it deserved. Then Mr. BARRETT detailed the changes, how Capt. CAMERON was to be got rid of, and Sargt. LOONEY to take his place, and how a similar trick was to be played in the Twenty-first Ward with Capt. HADDEN and Sergt. WALSH. Gov. HOFFMAN pooh-poohed the matter, though Mr. BARRETT offered to produce affidavits substantiating it. The truth of what he then stated has become clear and manifest in the eyes of all men. Capt. CAMERON has been given leave of absence until Nov. 10; has been, in reality, obliged to take an enforced holiday, while Sergt. LOONEY has been made Acting Captain during his absence. LOONEY was put on the Police force through the friendship of JOHN J. BRADLEY, brother-in-law of PETER BRAINS SWEENY, and has orders from Tammany to beat down the opposition in the Senatorial District for which BRADLEY is the Tammany nominee. How cheerfully he is obeying these orders, and how ardently he is showing his friendship for his patron, will be shown by the subjoined affidavits:

City and County of New-York, ss.—PATRICK REILLY, of No. 418 East Nineteenth-street, being duly sworn, says that he is the owner of the above-named premises, and proprietor of a grocery-store; that in front of said premises is a coal-box which has been there for the last twelve years; that Sergt. LOONEY, now acting Captain of the Eighteenth Precinct, came to this deponent today and said, "You have gone back of BRADLEY, and you must remove your coal-box." I replied that I have a permit to keep this box there, whereupon LOONEY said, "You can keep your permit, it will do you no good; you have gone back on BRADLEY, and we will go back of you."

his
PATRICK ⋈ REILLY.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of October, 1871.
JOHN E. MCGOWAN, Notary Public, New-York.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—BERNARD O'REILLY, being duly sworn, says that his place of business is at the corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue; that Sergt. JAMES LOONEY, now acting Captain of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, visited this deponent's place of business on Wednesday evening last, and requested this deponent to go for and sustain JOHN J. BRADLEY as a candidate for State Senator for the Seventh Senatorial District, and to desist from supporting JAMES O'BRIEN for this office; that this deponent refused to support said BRADLEY, whereupon said Sergt. LOONEY, in a threatening manner, said that he would muffle this deponent like a drum.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

Sworn to me before this 19th day of October, 1871.
E. M. STEELE, Notary Public, New-York County.

JOHN SANDERS, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 418 East Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, that, on Tuesday of this present week, acting Captain of the Police, LOONEY, now in command of the Eighteenth Precinct, informed this deponent that he, LOONEY, wanted this deponent to look about, and, whenever he found anybody working against BRADLEY, who is a candidate for Senator, to knock him or them down, club them and beat them, and that he would see that this deponent should not receive any punishment therefor.

his
JOHN ⋈ SANDERS.
mark.

Sworn to before me October 20, 1871.
M. T. DALY, Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York s. s.—CHRISTIAN HEEGER, being duly sworn, says that he is the proprietor of premises No. 282 First-avenue, that Sergt. LOONEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, came to this deponent on the 19th day of October and said: "I want you to go for BRADLEY," to which I replied, that I was for O'BRIEN for Senator; whereupon LOONEY said, "I want you to go for BRADLEY, and if you will, it will be for your interest as well as for mine, as I am now acting as Captain in the absence of Capt. CAMERON."

CHRISTIAN HEEGER.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1871.
E. M. STEELE, Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss: JOHN SCOTT, of No. 509 East Sixteenth-street, being duly sworn, says that he is the owner of the premises No. 509 East Sixteenth-street, and proprietor of a store at that number; that within the last three days Sergt. LOONEY came to this deponent's premises in his uniform as a Police officer and requested him to do a favor for him by voting for and supporting JOHN J. BRADLEY for the position of State Senator; that this deponent refused to support BRADLEY, saying to said LOONEY that he was a friend of JAMES O'BRIEN, and should support him for the position of Senator; whereupon said Sergt. LOONEY threatened this deponent, and said that he would be sorry if he (SCOTT) did not support BRADLEY; that this deponent has occupied premises No. 509 East Sixteenth-street for the last thirteen years.

his
JOHN ⋈ SCOTT.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of October, 1871.
M. T. DALY, Notary Public, New-York County.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Brennan's Difficulty With Justice Dowling.

The fight between Sheriff BRENNAN and "Boss" TWEED, in the Second Assembly District, has reached a crisis, and may lead to the withdrawal of the Sheriff from the Tammany ranks and enlist him upon the side of Reform. His great popularity in the Fourth and Sixth Wards will enable him to bring over many thousand voters. A reporter was sent, yesterday, to ascertain how the fight was progressing. Seeking counsel from one well versed in the various moves of both parties he was told that the cause of the trouble was a refusal on the part of Tammany Hall to give the regular nomination for Assemblyman to DENNIS BURNS, the friend of Sheriff BRENNAN. Mr. BURNS not being able to get the regular nomination, declares that there is no use in his running in opposition, with the odds of election inspectors against him, these emissaries of the Ring being principally selected on account of their *suitableness* for Ring purposes. Sheriff BRENNAN gave the reporter an interview, receiving him with good-natured courtesy.

REPORTER—How is the difficulty to be settled?

SHERIFF—It will all depend on action to be taken next Tuesday.

REPORTER—What action is to be taken?

SHERIFF, (smiling)—I can't anticipate; I shall keep quiet until that time.

REPORTER—You will not back down, I suppose?

SHERIFF, (emphatically)—No, Sir, I shall not.

REPORTER—What do you demand?

SHERIFF—I want justice done to my friends; I want BURNS to go to the Assembly.

REPORTER—And if they will not let you have your way in the matter—

SHERIFF—It will be so much the worse for them; I don't like to have my friends treated unfairly. I always stand by my friends.

REPORTER—Does the action you complain of come from Mr. TWEED?

SHERIFF—Oh, yes, I know it does, because he wanted me to consent to what has taken place.

REPORTER—Did Judge DOWLING have anything to do with the matter?

SHERIFF—Yes, but his action grew out of personal feeling. He don't care any more for politics than you would for a rotten apple in the Park yonder. He has a personal spite against BURNS, and wants to crush him.

REPORTER—You have not absolutely deserted TWEED and Tammany Hall, then?

SHERIFF—Well, not altogether; I am willing to help TWEED, but I shall stand by my friends. If TWEED's party don't let my friends alone, it will be a bad thing for them.

REPORTER—Do you think they will do as you wish?

SHERIFF—I don't know; I can't tell until next Tuesday. If they don't, it is the worst thing they can do, that's all I've got to say about it. I have only got two years more to serve in this office, and don't care for politics afterward.

REPORTER—The head-quarters of the Dowling Association is rented by the City for a Police Court at $7,500 per annum. Is it not?

SHERIFF—Yes.

REPORTER—It belongs to Mr. MORGAN JONES?

SHERIFF—Yes.

REPORTER—Does the City ever intend to use it for a Police Court?

SHERIFF—I don't believe they will. It is not suitable for a Police Court. They have all the convenience that is wanted in the City Prison. It is much better to have the Police Court in the prison, as prisoners can be brought in from the cells without having to be taken outside.

REPORTER—What was the property rented for, then, if there was no need it?

SHERIFF—It is hard to say. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction wanted the whole of the prison to themselves. I believe they are a little cramped for office room.

REPORTER—Is it true that Judge DOWLING is interested in the property?

SHERIFF—I can't say, really. JONES is, I am certain.

REPORTER—It would appear that the City pays $7.500 rent for this building, for the benefit of the Dowling Association.

SHERIFF—That is what is being done now.

REPORTER—That Association is opposed to you?

SHERIFF, (with a peculiar smile)—Oh, they are nice young men.

The reporter, after the interview with Sheriff BRENNAN, sought for Mr. DENNIS BURNS. That gentleman was found in the County Clerk's office.

REPORTER—What are your views upon your fight in the Second Assembly District?

Mr. BURNS—Oh, I've no views to express. I'm a Know-Nothing.

REPORTER—You will not say anything about the matter?

Mr. BURNS—No, Sir. I'm a Know Nothing at present—until next Tuesday, anyhow.

The reporter then withdrew.

Mr. O'Brien Cheered at a Bradley Meeting—Mr. Bradley Hissed at a Meeting to Ratify His Own Nomination.

A meeting to indorse the nomination of JOHN J. BRADLEY for Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District, was held at Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth-street, last evening. Mr. JOHN HARDY presided. The room was crowded to excess. None of the speakers were personal in their remarks, but when Judge CURTIS undertook to compare Senator BRADLEY with Mr. O'BRIEN, the house was divided in its applause; if anything, it may be looked upon as in favor of the latter gentleman. When Judge CURTIS said that his duty as a member of an organization opposed to any alliance with the Republican Party compelled him, in the absence of any other feeling, to support JOHN J. BRADLEY, a storm of hisses, mixed with applause, rang through the hall. This indication of feeling in favor of Mr. O'BRIEN, at a meeting supposed to be alone composed of his opponent's supporters, took the friends of Mr. BRADLEY completely by surprise. To counteract this feeling, they took advantage of every subsequent opportunity, when his name was mentioned, to cheer as lustily as they could. At one time a party in the audience called for three cheers for JOHN J. BRADLEY, which was responded to in such a manner that it would take a very shrewd discriminator to determine whether the cheers or the hisses for the candidate preponderated. Cheers were called for Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN and responded to in like manner, and at one time the partisans of the rival candidates continued calling for and responding to cheers for at least five minutes. The Bradley faction appeared very much disconcerted at this manifestation of the strength of their candidate's opponent, and did all they could, on every subsequent occasion, to drown the applause which prevailed whenever the name of Mr. O'BRIEN was mentioned. A noteworthy fact in this connection is that the speakers who followed Judge CURTIS were very cautious as to the manner in which they afterward mentioned the name of Mr. O'BRIEN. Taking the meeting as a whole, a disinterested observer would be led to believe that a gentleman whose name could draw forth such applause as Mr. O'BRIEN's did, at a meeting gotten up mainly for the benefit and in the interest of his opponent, must have a strong hold in the hearts of the people whom he seeks to represent.

Young Men's Municipal Reform Association—Addresses by Prominent Gentlemen.

A most enthusiastic meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association was held last night at the Washington Heights Library, One Hundred and Fifty-sixt-street. Mr. J. LESPINASSE introduced Mr. P. B. AOLMBY, who said: "The object of your being called together this evening is that we may all unite in the great work of municipal reform. The main organization is known to you all, but we propose to have a branch of it in each Ward. The objects of this Association are to arouse the young men to a sense of their political responsibilities, and to the thorough performance of their political duties; to obtain full and fair elections in this City of all public officers, and to advocate for office honest and capable men. This society is in no sense a partisan one, for we invite all, of whatever political creed, and particularly young men, who believe that reform is necessary to help us. Good government and honest men are our greatest requisites in this City at the present moment. At previous elections the respectable voters have grossly neglected their public duties. They have not been mindful of the fact that to exercise the duties of political suffrage is a citizen's highest and bounden duty. This association hopes to remedy this evil. It has been said that there are 50,000 voters in our City who habitually abstain from voting, but it is to be hoped at the coming election they will vote, it matters little at which side, but if they vote from a pure sense of duty they will not vote a very bad ticket. But in addition to a full vote we want a fair vote. To accomplish our great aim we must not only attend at the polls, but we must also go to the primary meetings, so that we may assist in nominating good men, and not have to vote for those others have chosen. All will agree with me that reform is needed. Our public affairs are in a desperate condition, which is the result of our own neglect. Our City stands disgraced in the eyes of the world, and our municipal corruption is a byword throughout Christendom. If you continue to neglect your duties our City debt will soon be increased many fold. In days gone by it was a maxim with our fathers, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Now, we say, eternal vigilance of the City is the price of good and honest Government. My friends, take these things to heart; ask yourselves this question, are we in the future to enjoy the benefits of a good Government, or are we to suffer under a bad one?

Mr. W. C. WHITNEY said, this is a young man's fight, for the present City Government have placed barriers to prevent him rising to any position by hard work and honest labor, either in law or politics.

Mr. LAWSON FULLER and several other gentlemen afterward addressed the meeting.

Banner Raising by the McMahon Democratic Reform Club.

Last evening the McMahon Democratic Reform Club held a spirited meeting at the corner of Rutgers-street and East Broadway, which was attended by nearly 3,000 persons. Among the incidents of the evening was the raising of a splendid banner, bearing the name of WILLIAM MCMAHON, the Reform candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District. Speeches were made by Dr. WARREN, Mr. MCMAHON, himself, Messrs. ABBOTT, ROBINSON and others. A fine band of music, and a splendid display of fire-works added to the enthusiasm of the meeting.

On the Track of Repeaters.

Our honest citizens are very active in the canvass of their respective districts. The first day's registry lists are being carefully scanned, and when anything wrong is discovered, it is immediately reported to the Election Committee of the Committee of Seventy. Examinations are now being made in the registry lists of the Seventh District of the Sixth Ward, and and the Fourth District of the Seventh Ward.

Many of those who have registered are found to be minors, and known repeaters. Houses Nos. 131 and 133 Cherry-street, and No. 93 Market-street, have been used as places for repeaters to register from.

Tammany Republican Committee of Conference.

A committee of twenty-one was recently appointed by the Tammany Republican Convention, to confer with all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. The committee was advertised to meet, last night, at the Lincoln Club-rooms, No. 37 Union-square. At the appointed time only a quorum was present, Mr. JAMES FAULKNER presiding. Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY asked the chair if there was any one in the room except the members of the committee.

The TIMES reporter making known his presence, he was informed by Mr. GRIDLEY that the meeting was strictly private, and that its results would not be given to the Press until to-morrow.

The Roosevelt and Ledwith Democracy.

The Democratic Committees of the Roosevelt Democratic Union and Ledwith Democracy met last night and made the following nominations: Judge LEDWITH, for Supreme Court Judge; JOHN H. ANTHON and ROSWELL D. HATCH, for Superior Court Judges; CHAS. P. DALY, for Common Pleas Judge; SAMUEL H. RANDALL, for Judge of the Marine Court, and Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, for Register.

THE LOUISIANA LEVIES.

The Circular of Gov. Warmoth to the Parish Officials.

Gov. WARMOTH, believing that the Louisiana Levee Company is unable to comply with its agreement to build levees along the banks of the Mississippi River in time to prevent the disastrous consequences of the Spring overflow, has ignored the Company, and directed the Police Juries of the various parishes to go to work and build the necessary levees. The order of the Governor is as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1871.

To the Police Jury, Parish of ——:

GENTLEMEN: I am convinced that the Louisiana Levee Company, to whom the Legislature, contrary to my advice, gave the contract for rebuilding and maintaining all of the levees of the State, will not be able to comply with the expectations of the public in time to prepare for the Autumn and Spring rise in the Mississippi River. I had hoped, until within a few hours, that the arrangement said to have been made by the former stockholders with capitalists at the North, would have secured an advance of money in anticipation of the collection of the tax provided by the charter, and that such work as might be necessary to protect your parish from overflow would have been done; but this hope has been dissipated, and it now rests with the parochial authorities, with such aid as I can give them, to take measures to protect themselves. You have general authority, in so far as I can give it to you, to do such work as may be necessary to save your people from overflow, and the Legislature will, I have no doubt, devise means to reimburse your parish for the expense incurred in the work. I have directed the Chief Engineer to employ such assistants as he may deem necessary to direct and supervise the work done under your authority. I advise you to call a meeting of the plaunters of your parish, and others interested in this matter, and lay the subject before then, and obtain their advice and assistance. The Chief Engineer will have the work necessary to be done marked out, and will take care to see that it is properly executed, and will lay your claims for reimbursement before the Legislature for its action. I will do everything in my power to help you. I desire to hear from you on the subject at your earliest convenience. Very respectfully,

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ENGINEERS,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1871.

To the Police Juries and Planters, or parties interested in closing the openings in the Levees:

GENTLEMEN: We would respectfully call your attention to the foregoing communication of the Governor. We regret exceedingly that a necessity should occur at this late hour to call upon you to make some effort to build your levees, especially after the fond hopes of the success of the Louisiana Levee Company which we have indulged for the past few weeks, but we desire to assure you that every effort in our power shall be used to aid you in your work. We shall continue to survey and stake out the new levees which have been, or may be reported to us, and every measure taken for your protection shall be warmly seconded by us. We beg you to communicate to us your resources without delay. Your obedient servants,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, W. J. HATCH, FRANCIS E. DUMAS, Board of State Engineers.

TEXAS.

Gov. Davis' Proclamation of Martial Law in Limestone and Freestone Counties.

Below is the proclamation of Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, issued Oct. 9, declaring martial law in the Counties of Limestone and Freestone:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas, It has been officially made known to me, and official reports have been corroborated by the verbal statements of individuals of good repute personally cognizant of the facts by them stated, that there exists in the Counties of Limestone and Freestone, in said State, a combination of lawless men, claiming themselves to consist of several thousand persons organized as an insurrectionary force, too strong for the control of the civil authorities of said counties, which has murdered an unarmed and unoffending citizen in his own house, the individuals composing which carry pistols and other weapons prohibited to be worn on the person by law, have discharged fire-arms in public places, and have by threats, violence, and organized force intimidated and controlled the civil officers of Limestone County, so as to prevent them from discharging their respective duties, who have precluded the holding of a fair election in the said last-named county, and who even presume to place picket guards upon the public highways, arrest and detain as prisoners citizens of the State, and stop the coaches carrying the United States mails, and interrogate in an inquisitorial and menacing manner the passengers therein, and to cut the telegraph wires to prevent communication with the seat of government, which insurrectionary force exists as an armed and organized body, contrary to law, and is too numerous to be arrested and held by the civil authorities, and to be tried by the district courts.

Now, therefore, I, EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the State, do hereby declare and proclaim martial law in said Counties of Limestone and Freestone, and do order that the laws be suspended therein, and that the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus within or directed to said counties, or to either of them, be prohibited until the Legislature now in session shall take such action as it may deem necessary, and until this proclamation is revoked.

An assessment of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, being hereby directed to be levied and collected off the property subject to taxation of the resident citizens of said County of Limestone, where said combination originated, to be applied in accordance with chapter 32 of the General laws of the Twelfth Legislature of the State of Texas, first session, 1871.

{SEAL.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1871, and the independence of Texas the thirty-sixth.

EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

By the Governor:
JAS. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary of State.

The Sufferers in Wisconsin—Letter from Gov. Fairchild.

The following is a copy of a hastily written note from Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, to his brother, in Boston:

GREEN BAY, Oct. 14, 1871.

DEAR CHARLES—I came here day before yesterday. The loss of life has been frightful, 1,000 at least. Very many are burned and maimed. Hundreds of families are stripped of all. They lived, many of them, in the interior, and it is very difficult to reach them with food and clothing. Many are penetrating the country. On the bay, on each shore, our steamers are constantly going with supplies. But, do the best we can, there will be much suffering—there has been already. But supplies are coming in rapidly. The calamity is perfectly awful! Worse, in loss of life and immediate suffering, than at Chicago; because of the difficulty in reaching the sufferers.

At least 3,000 will require aid all Winter; and then, aid to begin life again on their farms; for they have neither houses, stock, implements, food or clothing. Nothing is left. It would make your heart ache to see the men, women and little children in hospital, many of them terribly burned. Just think of little babes burned nigh unto death! The details I have heard from eye-witnesses are heart-rending.

It will require a great many thousand dollars to provide for all who require aid. We are doing the best we can, and hope that there will be plenty for the Winter. I go to the burned district to-morrow, and shall be in this section all next week probably.

Yours, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

In a postscript the Governor says:

A bitter cold rain is falling, with high wind. I have just received news of forty families, some two hundred persons, many of them children, not before known of, in the interior, who are houseless in the open country; not an axe—no means of taking care of themselves.

CURRENT NOTES.

One of the New-Hampshire Democratic Congressmen is credited with refusing to frank his wife's letters.

Rev. J. C. LOVEJOY, well known by his crusade against the Massachusetts State constabulary, died in Cambridge on Thursday last quite suddenly, of congestion of the brain.

Much excitement is reported at Winnepeg on account of a recent gold discovery at Lake Shebandowan. Specimens of dust, nuggets and quartz had been brought to Winnepeg, and hundreds were rushing to the new diggings.

The Boston *Traveller* learns from a trustworthy source that the legal officers of the Canadian Government, who had been investigating the case of the Gloucester fishing schooner *E. A. Horton* had come to the conclusion that she had not violated the Fishing laws, and it is probable that she would have been released at an early day if she had not been recaptured.

A citizen of Illinois, who was lounging about the office of the clerk of a Recorders Court, was told that his absence would not occasion regretful comment, and as he neglected to act upon the suggestion he was put out of the room, for which the aggrieved citizen brought suit, and the Courts, thinking that he had as much right in the clerk's office as any other man, ordered the clerk to pay $166 damages, besides costs.

Letters from St. Johns say that the present will be one of the most prosperous years Newfoundland has seen. Both the shore fishery and that of Labrador are unusually good, and late accounts represent the herring as very abundant on Labrador, so that the catch will probably be large. The cod is well cured, and, owing to the continuance of fine weather, will be stored in prime condition. The price of codfish is high—$4 per quintal.

There was a remarkable family gathering in Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday last—six brothers meeting to dine together for the first time in their lives. Their names and ages are: Col. WILLIAM GARCELON, (father of Mayor GARCELON, of Lewiston,) aged 86; JAMES GARCELON, of Lewiston, 83; ISAAC GARCELON, of St. Davids, N. B., 81; JOSEPH GARCELON, of St. Davids, 79; MOSES GARCELON, of Troy, 77; HARRIS GARCELON, of Livermore Falls, 67. United ages, 473; average about 79. There was one brother absent, HARVEY, of Boston, aged 69, and one sister, Mrs. HOSEA FULLER, of Lewiston, aged 87, who was too infirm to be present. The family of their father consisted of eleven children—eight boys and three girls. One son and two daughters are dead.

Waltham Watches
AT LOWEST PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Third-avenue Savings Bank.

Oct. 21, 1871.

The run upon this bank having ceased, without impairing the standing of the bank, the Trustees deem it due to the depositors to state that the bank has met every demand upon it, without borrowing a dollar, or accepting the aid offered by other institutions; that the bank is perfectly solvent and able to meet all its obligations.

JOHN H. LYON, President.

—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1871—3 o'clock P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following dispatch from the Vice-President of this Company, now in Chicago, has just been received at this office.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1871.

Charles J. Martin, President Home Insurance Company, New-York:

If every risk of the Home Insurance Company affected by the late fire here should prove a total loss, we could not lose to exceed TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

Examination and settlements so far indicate that TWO MILLIONS will fully cover every dollar.

Adjustments and settlements are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner; the best feeling prevails; new business pouring in at full rates.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

Furniture.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WM. H. LEE,
No. 199 Fulton-st. and No. 277 Canal-st., New-York.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety, and success by millions of mothers for their children.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Chicago Fire.—One of the greatest losses to Chicago by the late fire was the Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Office and contents. The moment that was destroyed the Mayor declared martial law, and directed Gen. Sheridan to shoot down the burglars at sight. But the Burglar Alarm business is renewed, with a fresh stock. A large number of orders are being supplied, and Gen. Sheridan will soon be relieved from duty in this line.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Cundurango.—The attention of the Medical Profession is invited to our Fluid Extract of the Genuine Cundurango Bark.

Each minim of this Extract represents one grain of the Bark, and is free from Alcohol.

GEO. J. WENCK,
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
No. 381 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Delicate Hair-Dressing. — CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR imparts new life and increased nutriment to hair, restores gray hair to its youthful strength, color and beauty, stops its falling at once.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating. — Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Cosy and Comfortable Houses, with small coal bills—by using Roebuck's Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st, near Cliff.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st. Gentlemen constantly, day and night Ladies' Turkish and Electric Baths, day and evening.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway, a new and desirable article.

MARRIED.

JEWELL—COCHRANE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at St. James' Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Charles W. Homer, GEORGE S. JEWELL to BLANCHE EVELINA, youngest daughter of William Cochrane.

WISNER—MAYHEW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Dr. N. T. Tracy, at his residence, No. 5 East 31st-st., Mr. JAS. G. WISNER to JULIA R. MAYHEW, daughter of G. Mayhew, Esq.

DIED.

PEVERELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 21, SUSAN L., wife of Augustus Peverelly, in the 69th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENEDICT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, the 19th inst., MARTIN BENEDICT, in the 80th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, corner of 2d av. and 119th-st., on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

CONNELL.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1871, JAMES CONNELL, aged 44 years, 10 months and 9 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 Mangin-st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

DEAN.—At White Plains, on Friday, 20th inst., ALICE, daughter of Joseph A. and Louise G. Dean, aged 21 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 87 Madison-av., New-York.

GRAY.—Oct. 21, 1871, Mrs. SARAH GRAY, widow of the late Rev. William Gray, in the 87th year of her age.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 103 West 11th-st., in this City.

PARSONS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday night, FRANCIS P. PARSONS, aged 33 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2½ P. M.

MAYER.—On Friday, Oct. 20, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH MAYER, in the 72d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from the late residence of deceased, No. 245 East 48th-st., at 10 o'clock this morning. The friends of the family, Humboldt Lodge, F. and A. M., Bar Sheba Lodge, I. O. B. B., Congregation Ahawath Chesed, and Chebra Help-in-Need, are respectfully invited to attend.

RICHARDS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 21, Dr. WOLCOTT RICHARDS, aged 63 years.
The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1½ P. M.

SOMMERS.—On Thursday, the 19th inst., after a brief illness, THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Past Master of "Kane Lodge," and son of the late Rev. C. G. Sommers, D. D.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, on Sunday next, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Boats leave East 34th-st. and East 92d-st. every fifteen minutes.

SOMMERS.—The members of Kane Lodge, No. 454 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late W. Brother, THOMAS S. SOMMERS. By order of the W. M.
WM. H. SIMONSON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

White French China Dinner Sets, 157 pieces	$32 00
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets	75 00
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, forty-four pieces	10 00
Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, best plate	29 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	6 00
Colored Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, English make	4 00

TOGETHER WITH
a full assortment of
CHINESE AND JAPANESE
Porcelain.

W. J. F. DAILEY,
No. 621 Broadway.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Oct. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW NEW-YORK IS GOVERNED.

The English and German editions of the Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete

HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

are now ready, and may be had at the TIMES counter. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Court-house and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. Price 6 cents a copy, or $4 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the

NEW-YORK TIMES.

LITTLE DAISY DIED THIS MORNING.

A most beautiful Ballad. Price, 40 cents.
DREAMING EYES OF LONG AGO. Price, 30 cents.
Both composed by OPERTI. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

"LEADING CHARACTERS." — SEE Rev. Dr. McCosh, Rev. Wm. Arthur, Alexander H. Stephens, McDonald Clark, and others, in November number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; also, "A Man Among Men," "Traits of Talkers," "Encouragement not Flattery," "Pre-historic Man." "Fill up the Mental Measure," "Two Great Universal Laws," "The Deserted Village," &c. Thirty cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed as the Committee on Nominations, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the County Convention, on the 20th inst.:

Thirteenth District—Charles S. Spencer.
First District—Nathan Kingsley.
Second District—Pierre C. Van Wyck.
Third District—William Freeman.
Fourth District—Carl Schwedler.
Fifth District—A. A. Marks.
Sixth District—David G. Caywood.
Seventh District—Erastus C. Benedict.
Eighth District—George Starr.
Ninth District—George E. Kasmire.
Tenth District—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.
Eleventh District—John Sherwood.
Twelfth District—James Duncan.
Fourteenth District—Marshall B. Blake.
Fifteenth District—Henry D. Lapaugh.
Sixteenth District—William Laimbeer.
Seventeenth District—Benjamin K. Phelps.
Eighteenth District—Horace M. Ruggles.
Nineteenth District—Richard H. Green.
Twentieth District—Salem H. Wales.
Twenty-first District—William Haw, Jr.

The Committee will meet at the rooms of the Republican State Committee, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on MONDAY, the 23d day of October, inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Chairman Republican County Convention.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING will be held at Syracuse, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, of Onondaga, and the State Committee, co-operating with the Young Men's State Republican Association. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck, Ex-Gov. Butler G. Noble, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. Members of the organization throughout the State are invited to attend, and voluntary delegations are invited from all districts. The Republican County Committee, of Onondaga, will have charge of local arrangements and all local Republican Committees, and organizations throughout the County, are invited to attend en masse.

LEE R. SANBORN,
Secretary Young Men's State Republican Association.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NEW DEPARTURE CONVENTION met at No. 129 Spring-st., last evening, and unanimously nominated their candidate for Member of Assembly, Hon. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, who so ably represented that district in the session of 1868.

CHAS. A. QUINN, Chairman.
EDWARD LYNCH, } Secretaries.
WM. BUTLER, }

XIITH, XIXTH AND XXIID WARDS—For Senator, Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, honest men's candidate, opposed to all corruption.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Man more Precious than Gold.* Rev. Dr. BURCHARD will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. All invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 22, at 10½, and by Rev. J. BROADUS, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST. —Seats free. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, a new institution for the reception of foundlings and abandoned children, and to aid in preventing the crime of infanticide, will be held at the Tabernacle, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 22, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., and by one or more medical gentlemen. All are cordially invited to attend who may feel interested in this charitable scheme to provide a safe and temporary womans' refuge, and to lessen infant mortality in New-York City and State.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. R. MEREDITH will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Experience meeting every SATURDAY EVENING. Collections for Chicago and the suffering West. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening's address—*Can the Protestant Episcopal Church Afford the Basis for the American Church of the Future?* The Rector will preach.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY A. M., at 10½. Subject: *Christ Manifested,* and at 7½ P. M. Subject: *The Purpose of His Manifestation.* Seats free. Young men's meeting at 8½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. J. S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 22d inst., Rev. ATHANASE COQUEREL, of Paris, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN, of Staten Island, in the EVENING. Seats free at evening service. The public cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Rev. G. L. PRENTICE will address young men on SUNDAY EVENING. Singing by the congregation under the direction of a popular leader, with grand organ and cornet accompaniment, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, to be followed by evening service.

A DISCOURSE ON PATRIOTISM will be delivered by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, (entrance No. 17 Greene-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Afternoon services at 3 P. M. Welcome to strangers.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D.—Public services will be held in this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will deliver a discourse founded on the experience of his trip across the Continent THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½.

CHRIST CHURCH RELIEF.

The Sunday-school rooms of this church will remain open during the following week for the reception of supplies, which will be sent to the West, and distributed by the Committee from this parish.

Every family can spare more or less cast-off clothing, &c., which will be received at the church, and forwarded to the West at the earliest moment.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—Services on SUNDAY are as follows: Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; Morning prayer and sermon at 10½ A. M.; EVENING service at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, south-west corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av.—Divine service and a sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor. Evening subject—*Are you Alive or Dead?* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, on SABBATH, Oct. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by the Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL; and in the EVENING by Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of the New-York *Observer.*

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN lecture by SAMUEL LEAVITT, in Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Coöperative Homes.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services, SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at The Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS, Superintendent.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Sunday services, 7 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, (Choral;) 11 A. M., Holy Eucharist, (Choral;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, (Choral;) 7½ P. M., Compline, (Choral.) Week-day Services, 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Reunion services next SUNDAY. Preaching by Rev. R. M. STRATTON at 10½ o'clock A. M. Reunion of the former teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. BARTINE, of Jersey City, and others, with singing by the school. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ o'clock. And the "Gospel in Song," or a meeting of praise and prayer, conducted by PHILIP PHILLIPS, assisted by others, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; no special collection. The former members and the friends of the church are affectionately invited by the present Pastor and members to join them in these services.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg.—Rev. J. H. ROBINSON will preach, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Rev. Mr. PURDY at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. KENDRICK's Bible Class Anniversary and Concert next TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. BECKWITH, Bishop of Georgia, will preach in Grace Church at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on SUNDAY, Oct. 22.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school, 2½ to 3½, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½. Day school 9 to 3 o'clock. Most interesting time to visit the Mission is between 11 and 1 o'clock. Open to visitors daily, except Saturday.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING on the *Scientific Basis of Religion.* In the EVENING THEODORE TILTON will give his new lecture—*Home, Sweet Home.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. H. DE PAY, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Bible School at 9½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The monthly meeting will be held on Oct. 23, 1871, at 7½ P. M., at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st.; speakers, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D.; subject, *The Conversion of very little Children;* Rev. THOMAS GUARD and D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject *Providence and the Conflagrations.*

PEWS.—THE PEWS IN THE FIRST BAPtist Church, north-west corner of Park-av. and 39th-st., in this City, will be rented on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., in the church edifice. The members of the church and congregation, and all persons desirous of obtaining a pew in said church, are respectfully invited to be present at that time, and make their selections, at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH BROKAW, President.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

RELIEF FOR THE WEST.—CITIZENS of the lower Wards of the City, desiring to give cast-off clothing, shoes, bedding, new goods or money, will find a Committee in attendance at the Mission-room of S. Ambrose Church, No. 188 South 5th-av., to receive and make record of all donations, however small, to alleviate in some measure, if possible, the suffering occasioned by fire. The supplies will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch.

FREDERICK SILL, Rector.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., to the young men of New-York. Rev. Dr. BROWN will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers, and young men particularly, cordially invited.

REV. A. J. BROADUS, D. D., OF South Carolina, will preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Power of Faith,* and at 7½ P. M. to young men on *Covetousness.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. DR. HARRIS WILL PREACH in John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½; Rev. Dr. STEVENS in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Employments of the Future State.*

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 22, 1871, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Falling Leaves.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. M. G. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SALT LAKE—MORMONISM.—CHAPEL of Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will repeat at the above place, on SUNDAY, at 7 P. M., by request of many friends, his discourse against Mormonism, delivered at Salt Lake City in the "Big Tent," in the presence of Brigham Young and his apostles. Of this sermon, one of the highest of United States officials, who was present, wrote: "The theology, the logic, the rhetoric, the temper and the tact, which he (Mr. BOOLE,) brought to bear, were irresistible. The Mormons for once showed that they felt themselves to be unhorsed, and the Gentiles were exultant. That sermon will long be remembered here as something to date from." Rev. Mr. BOOLE will also preach at 10½ A. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av., GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—The Rector will deliver a course of sermons on SUNDAY EVENINGS on Sacred Figures, viz: *The Wedding Garment, The Pillar of Cloud and Fire, The Vineyard, The Bow in the Cloud.* Subject on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d October—*The Wedding Garment.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse at the evening service—*The Expanse of the Continent Westward—God's Purpose in Regard to it.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Elder WM. STUART, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Near Coming of Christ* and *A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. H. WATSON at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will conduct the service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching in this church on SABBATH, Oct. 22, by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor. Exercises to commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH—THE SEXton will be in attendance at the Church, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week, from 9 to 11 o'clock, and for the purpose of renting pews.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. O. VAIL.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY, and at 7½ in the evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor; trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Youths' Missionary Association of Spring-street Presbyterian Church (near Varick) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, S. B. HALLIDAY, Esq., Father GLEASON, of Brooklyn, and others. Singing by the children of the school. All are cordially invited.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AND REUNION SERVICE OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 10th-av., will be held on the 22d inst. Sermon by Rev. J. E. COOKMAN, at 10½ A. M. Praying-band, T. SHERWOOD, leader, 1½ P. M. Reunion love-feast, 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THE LAST TRUMP.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Seventh Trumpet Now Sounding—Its Impending Results.*

THE FRIENDLY CIRCLE OF THE GOOD SPIRIT meets at Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, for spirit communion. All invited. Dr. C. STILES, Leader.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av. Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, (REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor,) in 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Preaching next LORD'S DAY at 3½ P. M. Subject—*Jesus Sitting over Against the Treasury.* Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING next at 10½ o'clock by Rev. JAMES SMITHE. Young people's meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

AID FOR THE WEST.

Letter from the Mayor of Chicago to A. T. Stewart—Further Subscriptions—An Appeal from the Book-Binders.

Contributions for the sufferers in the West are now taking the direction of Wisconsin and Michigan, instead of Chicago, as it is believed that the citizens of that city are now so far provided for, that they are not destitute of the necessaries of life. This country may well be proud of her record in this respect, in that within the brief period of ten days the inhabitants of a stricken city have been relieved and the work of restoration has been commenced. The news from the banks there is to the effect that they are prospering and in no further need of aid from the monetary institutions in this City. Work is plenty and wages remunerative. There is no longer any necessity for any one to starve who has health and the ability to work.

There were shipped, yesterday, by Mr. THOMAS J. BARR, to Hon. HARRISON LUDDINGTON, Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., one large case of clothing of every description, for the sufferers in that region.

The American Express Company have kindly offered to forward, free of charge, any articles that may be addressed to the Relief Committee, East Saginaw, in Northern Michigan.

The Subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce relieved the immediate wants of a number of Chicagoans who are in this City.

The North American Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, suspended yesterday in consequence of losses by the Chicago fire. The affairs of the Company have been placed in the hands of WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, its Vice-President, who was recommended as receiver by the Board, and he has been appointed to that position by Judge INGRAHAM. The losses of the Company are estimated at between $550,000 and [illegible]. Its capital is $500,000, and the total assets about $800,000. The amount of salvage is reported to be considerable, and the officers of the Company hope to be able to pay all losses.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of Chicago to Mr. A. T. STEWART'S letter, published yesterday:

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1871.

A. T. Stewart, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your magnificent response to the sufferings of our stricken people overwhelms us with gratitude. May Heaven visit choicest blessings upon you for this unparalleled generosity to an afflicted city. By the proclamation, a copy of which I inclose, the distribution has been turned over to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, of whose Board of Directors Mr. FIELD is a member. With your consent, I shall transfer your donation to the Society mentioned, with instructions to expend the same with the concurrence of Messrs. FIELD, LEITER & Co. and JOHN V. FARWELL. The Society may wish to direct purchases, as they fully know their own wants, but at present advise that the funds be held by you.

With much respect,

(Signed,) R. B. MASON, Mayor.

Mr. STEWART, yesterday, replied to the above communication, expressing his full concurrence in the proposed disposition of his donation.

The employes at JEWETT & SONS' factory have sent forward a supply of clothing to Chicago, and also $120. The Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 1 have also sent $120. Today collections will be made in the various churches.

Up to Friday night the Mansion House fund, in London, amounted to £36,000, and Glasgow, £5,000. A list for the reception of contributions has been opened to Cardiff. The British newspapers publish columns of details from the New-York papers received by steamer. The deepest interest and sympathy are everywhere evinced as the history of the great fire becomes more fully known. The *Times* and other leading papers urge further liberality and continued subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

In addition to the contributions of the hotel-keepers already acknowledged, LEGGETT & STORMS, of Chatham-street, have contributed $100 for Chicago; the servants of the Astor House $86 for the relief of the suffering in Wisconsin, and the employes of the St. Nicholas Hotel two cases of clothing also for the latter object.

Collections will be taken up in the Brooklyn churches for Chicago today. The total amount contributed at the Mayor's office up to yesterday was $11,317.

Among the contributions sent yesterday to the Mayor's office were: Bedford-avenue Baptist Church, $132; and proceeds of the Sangerbund concert, $231 15.

The following additional subscriptions have been received at the TIMES Office:

For Michigan—J. B. R.	$10 00
Previously acknowledged	275 00
Total	$285 00
For Wisconsin—F. S. A.	20 00
Previously acknowledged	450 50
Total	$470 50

On Saturday afternoon we forwarded, per Adams Express, to R. B. MASON, Mayor of Chicago, in United States currency $1,066 36, making with amount previously expressed $3,612 13 total amount received at the TIMES for the Chicago sufferers. We also sent to Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, $470 50, subscriptions received for the sufferers in that State, and to CHAS. KELLOGG, Treasurer Fire Relief Fund, Detroit, $285, amount of subscriptions received for sufferers in Michigan.

The sum of $1,409 has been raised by the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot employes for the sufferers by the recent fires in Michigan and Wisconsin. The amount was increased to $1,600 by a donation from Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, and yesterday $800 of the amount was forwarded to the Governor of Michigan, and $800 to the Governor of Wisconsin, with a request that they will use such portion of the money as they may deem advisable to relieve the sufferings of newly-arrived emigrants.

To the Book-binders of the United States:

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1871.

BROTHER BOOK-BINDERS: In consequence of the direful calamity that has befallen this City, every Book-binder is thrown out of employment; the greater portion are homeless and without means. A wail of distress is heard on all sides from the wives and little ones of the destitute members of our trade. A cold Winter is approaching, which cannot but add to the terrible distress already existing under these circumstances. We appeal to you for aid, and assure you that any help you can extend to us will be thankfully and gratefully received, and properly distributed to our distressed members. Will not the benevolent of our craft take the matter in hand and forward to us what they can, let the mite be ever so small! Contributions received by Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., manufacturing stationers, Nos. 11, 13 & 15 Des Plaines-street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. INNES, T. K. PHILLIPS, WM. WALKER, C. S. HARTLEY, HENRY HOLTHAUS, Committee.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two Furniture Factories in West Thirty-fifth-Street Totally Destroyed—Several Other Buildings Badly Damaged.

The most destructive fire which has occurred in this City for several months began yesterday morning in the basement of the four-story brick building in rear of Nos. 414, 416 and 418 West Thirty-sixth-street, owned by JOHN REDMOND, and occupied by ABRAHAM LOWENBEIN as a cabinet manufactory. The combustible character of the contents of the building caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and notwithstanding the promptness and energy of the firemen the entire structure was soon a mass of fire. The building almost joined upon the rear of the four-story brick, Nos. 417, 419 and 421 West Thirty-fifth-street, owned by Mrs. HEINMAN and occupied by PALMER, EMBREE & Co., as a furniture factory. This was another vast tinder box, through which the flames, communicated from the burning building in the rear, were soon rushing in uncontrollable fury, and both factories, with their contents, were totally destroyed. The fire also reached the three-story brick dwelling, No. 415 West Thirty-fifth street, owned by MARTIN KEOGH, but was extinguished before much damage was done to it, but was flooded by water, and the damage to contents is estimated at $2,000. The three-story brick dwelling, No. 423 West Thirty-fifth-street, was also reached, being damaged to the amount of $1,000, but it was insured for $6,000 in the Bowery, Park and Mercantile. JOHN HAWS, who occupied the first floor, lost $250 in damage to furniture, which was not insured. JAMES IRVING, second floor, and CHARLES FISK, third floor, lost small amounts in damage to furniture.

The principal losses were confined to the furniture factories. The building owned by JOHN REDMOND was valued at $20,000 and was insured for $2,500 in each of the following Companies: Washington, Etna of Hartford, Hamilton and Hartford. The loss of A. LOWENBEIN, the occupant of this building, was $6,000 on stock and $500 on machinery, and he had no insurance. The loss of Mrs. SARAH HEINMAN who owned the Thirty-fifth-street factory, was $1,500, fully covered by insurance. PALMER EMBREE & Co., the occupants, lost $25,000 on stock, insured for $16,350, and $7,000 on machinery, insured for $5,250. The two-story frame building, No. 418 West Thirty-sixth-street, was also reached by the flames, being damaged to the amount of $500, and the occupant, J. D. CLARK, brass-founder, lost $500 in damage to stock; insured for $1,000 in the Andes, of Cincinnati. Nothing has yet been positively ascertained as to the origin of the disaster, but from the investigation thus far it is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

The fire made a great light and caused no little alarm, as many thousands who witnessed the rapid progress of the flames feared that the City was about to be visited with a great disaster, second only to that which has fallen upon Chicago. A large force of Police, composed of the reserves of the Sixteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Precincts, all under command of Capt. CAFFRY, Twentieth Precinct, who had his entire force on the ground, was required to maintain order and keep the crowds from interrupting the firemen.

A Merchant Killed by a Fall from His Carriage.

Mr. A. CHRISTIAN, a well-known citizen of Fordham, who has carried on an extensive business at the corner of Maiden-lane and William-street, New-York, met with an accident on Friday evening which resulted in his death yesterday morning. Mr. CHRISTIAN, accompanied by two friends, took a drive on Long Island on Friday, and when near Flatbush one of the carriage wheels struck a large stone and threw the occupants of the vehicle out. Mr. CHRISTIAN'S skull was fractured by the fall, and he died yesterday morning.

Statistics of the Week.

Sixteen hundred and seventy-one persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics for the week ending at noon yesterday, show 48 still-births, 378 births, 212 marriages and 441 deaths, the latter being 45 less than the mortality of the previous week.

During the past week there were twenty-five fires, with an estimated loss of $63,915, and an insurance of $144,800. Six of these disasters were caused by carelessness, five by kerosene, one by fireworks, one by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
Between
22D AND 23D STS.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 23, another importation of
THREE CASES BLACK SILK VELVETS,
Ranging from $2 12 a yard up to $4 25,
which, upon inspection, will be found to be the cheapest goods offered this season.
ONE CASE COLORED SILK VELVETS,
including new shades not heretofore offered,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
100 PIECES BLACK VELVETEENS,
from 75c. a yard up. Very cheap.
Splendid assortment of
COLORED VELVETEENS, equally as low.
STERN BROTHERS
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 23,
$10,000 WORTH OF French and German REAL GUIPURE LACES, our own importation, and from last week's auction sales, at extraordinary low prices.
They are the finest quality
AND THE MOST DESIRABLE WIDTHS,
and ladies would do well to supply themselves at once, as such an opportunity seldom occurs.
We are prepared to show the finest line of
TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, &c., without exception, in the City, at exceedingly low prices.
OUR RIBBON DEPARTMENT
is replete with all widths, qualities, and colors of
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,
SCARFS, TIES, &c.
Large assortment of OSTRICH TIPS, FEATHERS,
POMPONS, AIGRETTES, &c.
We beg to call special attention this week to our
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR AND MAKING-UP DEPARTMENT.
Having succeeded in closing out several large manufacturers, we shall offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS in
CHEMISES,
NIGHT-GOWNS,
TRAIN AND WALKING SKIRTS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
DRAWERS,
CORSET COVERS, &c.
Our immense stock comprises all grades and qualities, from the lowest to finest goods ever made up, and it would be utterly impossible for us to mention the numerous bargains and low prices at which we are offering our present stock.
We confidently assert that such an opportunity seldom occurs for customers and strangers to supply their wants, as most of these goods cannot possibly be made up again at the price we are selling them.
AN INSPECTION IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED, whether you desire to purchase or not.
Full lines of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
Very low prices.
Ladies' and Children's WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Cheaper than any other store.
LADIES' WRAPPERS, made of Tycoon Reps, both plain and trimmed very elaborately.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
A beautiful assortment of
SWISS OVERSKIRTS, from $3 75, up.
STERN BROTHERS,
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

D. O. SULLIVAN & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 23, AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 900 Broadway,
A NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FRENCH LINGERIE, THE LATEST PARIS SILK BOWS AND TIES, FRENCH ORGANDIE EVENING DRESSES, FRENCH CORSETS, BOUDIER'S KID-GLOVES, &c., &c.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS AND FIGOGNE MATERIALS FOR SUITS.
D. O. SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY.

At Richard Meares'
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
WE ARE NOW OPENING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS TO BE HAD ON 6TH-AV. OPENING ON MONDAY, GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
20 cases Empress Cloths, Plaids, Stripes, Poplins, POPLIN ALPACAS, SATINS, SATINES, VELOURS AND MERINOS.
1,500 pieces dress goods, in Plaids and plain colors, 25c. and 30c. yard; choice patterns and colors.
1,000 pieces Stripes, Plaids and plain colors, 38c.
500 pieces extra heavy Poplin Alpacas and Empress Cloths, 50c., in new cloth colors.
Fine French Satines, 63c., 70c. and 80c.
All wool Velours, fine goods, $1 and $1 15.
Fine Roll Poplins, all colors, $1 yard.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS, at exceedingly low rates.
Fine Black Crepe and Empress Cloths, 50c., 55c., and 65c.
Best Brands Black Alpacas, 30c., 35c., 38c., 44c. and 50c.
Fine Black Cashmere, $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
WE ARE NOW OPENING
Black Trimming Silks, excellent quality, $1, $1 15, $1 25.
Extra heavy full 24 inch, $1 38 and $1 50.
150 pieces very superior Black Gros Grain Silk, just received, $1 75 and $1 85, a great bargain, worth $2 38.
Finest Lyons Silks, $2 50, $3, $3 50, and $4.
IN OUR VELVET DEPARTMENT
WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS UP-TOWN, AND LOWEST PRICES.
We have fine Velveteens, 75c., 80c., 88c., 95c., and $1.
Extra fine Silk Finish, $1 12, $1 25, $1 38, and $1 50.
White and Brown Corduroy, $1 25, $1 38, and $1 50.
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75; worth $2 75 to $3 50.
Cloaking Velvet, 32 inches wide, $5, $5 50 and $6; a bargain. Cloaking Velvet, much finer and wider, $7 and $8; worth $10. Cloaking Velvet, all silk, $8 50, $10, $12 and $14. WE ARE ALSO NOW OPENING
2,000 Ottoman Shawls, rich colors, choice patterns, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 50.
Very rich patterns, $5, $5 50, $6, $7, and $8. Cloth, Astrachan, and Seal Skin Sacques, large assortment.
IN HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS
we keep the finest stock on 6th av.
Muslins by piece or yard at wholesale prices. Nottingham Lace, and Muslin Curtains and Piano Covers.
10-4 Heavy Blankets, $3 75, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6. Large Linen Huck Towels, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 dozen. Large Size Bed Comfortables, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75.
HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.
Gents' Merino Vests and Drawers, 75c., 88c., and $1.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, 75c., 88c., and $1.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 63c., 75c., and 88c.
Lots Misses' Vests, all sizes, 50c.
MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND FELT HATS.
Ribbons, Passementerie, Gimps, and Velvet Ribbons.
Black Guipure Laces at unusually low rates.
Corsets, Under-wear, Paniers, and Hoop Skirts in all the favorite makes. Hand-knit Worsted Goods, Infants' Merino Cloaks and Caps, Velvet Leggings, &c.
RICHARD MEARES,
Nos. 307 and 309 6th-av., and Nos. 103 and 105 19th-st.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
No. 900 Broadway,
Corner of 20th-St.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, Oct. 23,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks.
100 PARIS VELVET CLOAKS, richly trimmed, from $75 to $150; also,
1,000 FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS AND JACKETS, from $14 to $25.
Special inducements offered to wholesale buyers.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
No. 900 Broadway.

Jackson, 729 Broadway,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK OF BLACK GOODS EVER OFFERED, PRICES REDUCED TWENTY PER CENT.
1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 35 cts., WORTH 55 cts.

FASHIONS.
SMITH'S
PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY,
Near 20th-st.
Examine before purchasing IMPORTED SUITS. We are WEEKS AHEAD of the best IMPORTING HOUSE! Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED PERFECT. We give a CLOTH MODEL with each pattern, that exactly REPRESENTS the FINISHED GARMENT, as an instructor.
SMITH'S
ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR,
JUST PUBLISHED. Now is the time to subscribe.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Each subscriber entitled to select patterns to the value of HALF A DOLLAR.
Sample copies mailed to all addresses for stamp.
A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
HAVE NOW OPEN AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF
RICH SILKS,
INDIA SHAWLS,
RICH LACES,
Black Thread Lace Pointes,
MEDIUM AND EXTRA QUALITY
DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
Fall and Winter Gloves,
IN
Buck, Calf, Dog Skin, Castor, Kid, Cloth, &c.

FURS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S,
VIZ.:
SABLE, ERMINE, MINK,
BLACK MARTIN, CHINCHILLA,
SEAL,
AND MANY SPECIAL NOVELTIES
WHICH CAN ONLY BE FOUND AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.
Fur Robes.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Upholstery
Department.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Satins, Damasks, Cachemire Moquettes, "Broche Satins," Figured and Plain Silk Terries, Coteinines, Striped S & W Pekinades, Satines, Chintzes, Cretonnes.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
Mirrors, Cornices, Shades, Bedding, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Carpet Department.
THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS IN
FINE CARPETS,
From the Most Celebrated European Manufactures,
Now arriving by every steamer.
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TURKEY and SMYRNA CARPETS, some entire for rooms, in a variety of sizes.
MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, TOURNAY and ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS
and TAPESTRY CARPETS,
in a great variety of private patterns.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
ALL
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD
CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FURS.
A complete stock of genuine Furs at low prices.
SHAWLS.
Broche, Striped Ottomans, Scotch Plaid and Domestic Wool Shawls, the most complete assortment in the City.
CLOAKS.
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, Paris-made and of our own manufacture.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GO TO EHRICH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.,
FOR GUIPURE LACES.
Of our last importation we have still a choice assortment on hand, and are selling the same at less than the goods bring in the auction-room.
Elegant patterns at 40c., 58c., 65c., worth 55c., 75c. and 85c.
Elegant patterns at 85c., worth $1.
Elegant patterns at 90c., 95c. and $1, worth from $1 25 to $1 50.
Elegant pattern, full four inches wide, at $1 35, worth $1 85.
The favorite Grecian pattern, full three inches wide, at $1 22, worth $1 65.
Together with a complete assortment of the latest and most desirable patterns, making altogether a richer selection than has ever been offered at retail.
SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.
We are devoting special attention to everything pertaining to
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
and can offer bargains in Real Thread and Point Applique Laces, Silk Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings, fine Silk and Crochet Loop Buttons, fine imitation Thread and Guipure Laces, &c., &c.
Fine Black Silk Gimps, from $1 10 to $18 a piece.
Fine Black Crotchet Buttons, only 25c. per dozen.
Fine Silk Velvet Buttons, best quality, only 20c. per doz.
BARGAINS IN SILK, BONNET AND CLOAK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, SATINS, SILK REPS, SASH RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Black Silk Velvets at $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3 25, and upward.
Black Silk Cloak Velvet at $6 and upward.
SPECIAL BARGAIN IN DRAB SILK PLUSH.
100 Pieces Drab Silk Plush at 95c., worth fully $2 25.
Black Velveteen at 50c., 85c., $1, $1 25, worth fully 25 per cent. more.
Velveteens in all colors, at 85c., $1, sold all over at $1 25 to $1 50.
BARGAINS IN FELT AND VELVET HATS, FEATHERS, FINE ORNAMENTS, &c.
Best quality French Felt Hats at $1 30, sold on Broadway at $2 25.
CHEAPEST UNDER-GARMENTS IN THE CITY.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
Ladies' Fine Merino Vests at 65c., worth $1 25.
Children's Merino Under-garments from 63c. up.
All goods marked in plain figures.
The trade supplied at less than down-town jobbers' prices.
Orders by mail faithfully attended to at
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.
P. S.—This establishment has no connection with any other store, either in or out of the City.

RIBBONS AND LACES
AT
DINKELSPIEL'S,
No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
Take pleasure in announcing that
they will open
on MONDAY,
OCTOBER 23,
in continuation
of their GRAND FALL OPENING,
And will introduce additional attractions in each department, including a rich assortment in
DRESS SILKS,
CLOAK VELVETS,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
TRIMMING REPS,
TRIMMING VELVETS,
TRIMMING SATINS,
&c., &c., &c.
THE ABOVE
WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY GOODS
TO BE PURCHASED AT
THE PRICE
ELSEWHERE.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
26 inches wide, at $2 50, $3, and $3 50.
Consigned from the most celebrated manufacturers,
which we challenge any house in the City to match.
REAL LACES,
PASSEMENTERIES,
RIBBONS, TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 40c., 50c., 65c., 85c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
RICH FRINGES, 38c., 75c., $1 to $1 50.
PASSEMENTERIES, 35c., 50c., 75c. to $2.
SCARFS AND TIES, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 and up.
The above goods are all specialties, and an examination
Of the most casual nature will suffice to prove superiority.
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
1,000 DOZEN REAL KIDS.
Two-button, in black, white and all fashionable colors, $1 20 per pair, and $13 per dozen.
As these are unusual bargains, the public will see the advantage of an early patronage.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Offer great bargains in their DRESS-GOODS Department, in all the New Fall Shades, especially adapted to first-class wear, in
FINE ALPACAS, 40c.
SILK LUSTRES, 65c.
MOHAIR POPLINS, 37c.
SATINE CLOTH, 48c.
EMPRESS CLOTH, 48c.
FINE CASHMERE, $1 25.
EXTRA CASHMERE, $1 60, $2.
SATINE CLOTHS, MERINOES,
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES,
WOOL POPLINS, WOOL MOHAIR,
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS,
SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
SILK ROLLED POPLIN,
CASHMERES, DRAP D'ETE, &c.,
&c., &c., &c.
All of which we pronounce to be of the finest fabrics, and cheapest prices.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Solicit a critical inspection of each Department, and are prepared to meet the full requirements of their patrons.
WHITE GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
in every material and quality at the following attractive prices:
8-4 Table Damask, 65c.
8-4 Double do., 85c.
8-4 Fine do., 95c.
8-4 Extra do., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75.
5-8 Napkins, $1 25, $1 50, dozen.
5-8 Fine do., special, $1 97.
5-8 Extra Fine do., Satin Finish, at $3, $4, $5 to $9.
Huck Towels, $2 to $5.
Satin Damask Towels at $4, $4 50, $5 50, $6, up.
Marseilles Quilts, 10-4 to 12-4, ranging from $1 97 up.
Fine quality, all bargains.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
Great job in fine 10-4 BLANKETS from $4, $4 50, $5 to $7 50.
Fine 11-4 BLANKETS at $6, $7 50, $8 and $9 50.
Fine 12-4 BLANKETS at $10, $11 and $12.
The above we will guarantee to be of the finest wool, and the prices beyond any competition.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Will exhibit all the new Fall styles of
LADIES' COSTUMES,
All of this season's production, made in FIRST-CLASS and expensive style, which we offer at our usually attractive prices.
WALKING AND TRAVELING SUITS
OF THE LATEST AND CHOICEST SHADES.
PLUM COLOR.
INVISIBLE GREEN.
NAVY BLUE.
OLIVE.
CAFE AU TAIT.
MORDORE, &c., &c.
BLACK SILK
WALKING AND TRAIN
SUITS IN BLACK AND
COLORED TAFETTA,
BLACK AND PLUM,
BLACK AND GREEN,
BLACK AND GOLD, &c.
WALKING SUITS IN
POPLIN DE LYONS,
ENGLISH SERGES,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
FRENCH EPINGLINES,
SILK VELOURS, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING.
We will introduce during the coming week the largest, finest and cheapest stock of the above ever exhibited by one house in this country, comprising
LADIES' NIGHT-ROBES,
LADIES' TOILET SACQUES,
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS,
TRAIN SKIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.,
in Muslin, Linen and Cambric, very elaborately trimmed in Hamburg and French embroidered needlework inserting, Valenciennes, Dutchess and Cluny edging, and inserting all made on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines, ready made and to order.
WEDDING TROUSSEAU
and
OUTFITS
of beautiful designs and finest workmanship, and made to order.
City and country orders will receive immediate attention. Full satisfaction assured, and descriptive list and measurement sent to all parts on application.
Rich assortment of
FINE FURS,
REAL ERMINE,
MINK,
ALASKA SABLE,
SEAL SKIN,
in Jackets, Caps, Muffs and Bows, for ladies and children, on hand and made to order.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

DRESS GOODS
In every variety, from 25c. per yard.
BLACK SILKS
New Lyons goods, just received, from $1 75 per yard.
FANCY SILKS
A full line.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND RESIDENTS OF NEIGHBORING CITIES TO A VERY LARGE DISPLAY OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.
VIZ.:
75,000 YARDS OF
Dress Goods,
Which will be offered at
PANIC PRICES,
Forming a stock
Never before equalled
Either for style or value.
In Silk and Wool Fabrics.
Diagonal and Sable Suitings,
Satins de Chine,
Brocaded Satines,
Satin Serges,
Epinglines.
In All Wool Fabrics.
Empress Cloths,
Velours,
Serges,
Diagonals,
Draps d'été,
Cachemires de Chine,
And Fringed Suitings.
All Wool Plaids,
DOUBLE WIDTH,
in the following clans:
Mary Stuart,
Macduff,
Mackenzie,
Forbes,
Gordon,
Campbell,
Victoria,
Sutherland,
Rob Roy and
Glengarry.
In addition to the above, they will offer
TWO CASES TWENTY-SIX INCHES
All Wool Satines.
New Cloth Shades for Suitings
at 50c. per yard; former price, 75c.
Extraordinary Bargains.
Also, several cases of
FRENCH MERINOES, excellent qualities, in Garnets, Maroons, Browns, &c., at 75c. per yard.
300 beautifully-printed
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
at $12 each.
OTHER descriptions of DRESS FABRICS,
not enumerated,
at equally low prices.
MAIL ORDERS for samples carefully and promptly executed.
Silk Department,
comprising a magnificent
collection of
Every grade of price and shade of color in
SILKS, Viz.:
Black Silks from $1 50 per yard to the best made.
Plain colored Silks in new evening shades and cloth colors from $2 per yard.
An immense choice of
New and Elegant Fancy Silks,
Including every style made for the present season,
At most reasonable prices, viz.:
A very large quantity at
$1 and $1 25 per yard.
French Rolled Poplins
At 95 and $1 25 per yard.
LYONS POPLINS at $1 45 and $2 per yard.
REAL IRISH POPLINS (best makes)
at $2 25 per yard.
No extra charge for high colors.
Their Mourning Department
Contains every requisite for
Winter Dresses,
in all the new and desirable makes,
at unusually low prices.
A large stock of
BLACK MERINOES AND CASHMERES.
Also, single and double-width Drap d'été,
so much in use for Polonaises, &c.
Black Alpacas, Mohairs, Empress Cloths, Coburgs, Bartheas, Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines and Crepe Cloths will be offered at less than former prices.
A full assortment of
Black and Colored Beavers,
Broadcloths, West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, English Pilot Cloths, Meltons, Coatings, Domestic Cassimeres, $1 per yard and upward.
Astrakhans, Dogskins, White and Fancy Cloakings, Corduroys, &c.
English and Domestic Repellants, Ladies' Habit Cloths, &c., &c.,
cut in quantities to suit customers.
Their Fur Department
has been largely replenished with
ELEGANT NOVELTIES.
Their Ladies' Hosiery
and
Under-wear Departments
Have also been largely replenished with an excellent selection of
WINTER GARMENTS
At unusually low prices.
Their Men's Hosiery
Department
Complete with
Undershirts and Drawers.
Silk in 3, 6, 9, 12, and 16 threads, Scarlet Cashmere, Scotch Lamb's Wool, Derby Ribbed, Saxony Cotton Flannel, Perforated Buckskin, Merino, Brown Cotton, and Flannel Cashmere.
Also a choice selecion of
HALF-HOSE in the new colors, viz: Fancy Striped and Plain Cashmere, Silk, Merino, French and English Brown Cotton, Scotch Wool, Shaker-knit and real Balbriggan.
A full line of Corduroy Jackets.
The above goods are all marked at popular prices.
Carpet Department
Elegant Novelties received
by each and every steamer,
in
Axminsters, Moquettes, Wilton's Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, &c.
Axminster, Aubusson, and Smyrna
Carpets
in one piece,
with elegant medalions and borders. Without any advance on former prices.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

Johnson, Burns & Co
MILLINERY GOODS.
Invite special attention to their stock of Black and Colored French Trimming Velvets in the new shades, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard upward.
WILL ADD ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
Three cases, including choice shades, at equally low prices.
FLOWERS.
Five cases of the Finest French Flowers, Wreaths, Head-dresses, &c., &c., just received.
FEATHERS.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
Four cases of Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Egrets, Wings, &c., &c., at very low prices.
Ladies' and Children's Fine French Hats in the newest shapes.
RIBBONS.
An extensive assortment of all kinds; 7-inch sash Ribbons, Boiled Silk, at 95 cents per yard, 7-inch Black Gros Grain, at $1 and $1 25 per yard.
Trimming Ribbons in great variety.
ALL THE NEW SHADES OF COLOR.
All at less than popular prices.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

Johnson, Burns & Co
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
Neck-ties, Scarfs, Suspenders,
Dressing-gowns, &c., &c.,
At very low prices. Shirts made to order. Fit guaranteed.
HOSIERY,
Full lines of the various desirable makes.
WILL ADD ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
100 dozen Ladies' merino Vests and Drawers, $1, $1 50, and $1 75 each.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Children's and Misses' Merino Under-dresses, $1 50, $2, $2 50, upward.
Ladies' fancy stripe and plaid Balmoral Hose, Children's and Misses' Balmoral Hose, in all the handsome colors. Also, Under-vests and Drawers.
100 dozen Ladies' heavy unbleached iron-frame Hose, $3 per dozen.
250 dozen Gentlemen's heavy Under-vests and Drawers, $1 each, upward.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
Also, Cartwright's and Warner's celebrated makes of Under-vests and Drawers.
300 dozen Gentlemen's superstout and superfine English Half Hose, $3 per dozen.
GLOVES.
Courvoissier's French Kid Gloves, $1 75 and $2 25 per pair.
Lupin's French Kid two-button Glove, $1 per pair.
Children's Kid Gloves, 75c. per pair.
Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Cloth Gloves.
Johnson, Burns & Co
Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

Johnson, Burns & Co
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Oct. 23,
BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA BLACK DRESS SILKS,
for suits and
WALKING DRESSES,
$1 50 per yard and upward.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, Colored Satins and
TRIMMING SILKS,
in the new shades of color.
Nos. 34 and 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, (Union-square.)

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 23, THE BALANCE OF THEIR IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS.
AT A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.
An extensive variety of
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Johnson, Burns & Co
NOS. 34 and 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, (Union-square.)

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
STRIPED SILKS, STRIPED SILKS.
ONE CASE, $1 10, WORTH $1 30.
BLACK MERINOES, BLACK MERINOES.
BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK CASHMERES.
ONE CASE, $1, WORTH $1 40.
W. JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
AT NO. 763 BROADWAY.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 16, a magnificent assortment of FALL and WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES, BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
DRAP D'ETE, SERGES,
SATIN DE CHINE,
in all the new colors.
PLAIDS in great variety, from 25c., upward.
OUR MOURNING DEPARTMENT
IS NOW REPLETE, AND COMPRISES EVERY NOVELTY IN BLACK DRESS GOODS.
6-4 ALEXANDRA CLOTH, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
6-4 BIARRITZ CLOTH, 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c.
6-4 FRENCH SATINE CLOTH, 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., $1.
6-4 HENRIETTAS, 85c., $1, $1 10, $1 25.
6-4 CASHMERES AND MERINOES, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
SATIN DE CHINES AND AUSTRALIA CRAPES.
Also,
SEVERAL CASES OF BLACK ALPACAS, DELHI POPLINS, AND MOHAIRS, 30c. and upward, purchased previous to the present advances in prices.
BOMBAZINES, DRAP D'ETE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &C.
BLACK SILKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR, AT POPULAR PRICES.
AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

FRIEND'S.
OPENING TO-MORROW, OCT. 23, 1871,
ONE CASE RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS,
PURCHASED AT LAST WEEK'S
PANIC AUCTION SALE.
ONE LOT AT $1 PER YARD.
ONE LOT AT $2 PER YARD.
ONE LOT AT $3 PER YARD.
GUARANTEED TO BE FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
ASTONISHING INDUCEMENTS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WILL OFFER, THE COMING WEEK,
10 CASES ALL-WOOL BLANKETS AT $3 97 PER PAIR, WORTH $5.
400 Marseilles COUNTERPANES at $1 97, worth $3.
300 Marseilles COUNTERPANES at $2 75, worth $4.
250 Marseilles COUNTERPANES, largest size, at $3, worth $5.
800 doz. TOWELS, ALL LINEN, at $1 50 per doz. and upward.
500 doz. NAPKINS, ALL LINEN, at $1 per doz. and upward.
One case Table Linen, double Damask, the most beautiful designs, at $1, worth $1 50.
KID GLOVES.
WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW INVOICE, BY LAST STEAMER, OF EXQUISITE NEW FALL SHADES, TWO BUTTONS, AT $1 AND $1 12 PER PAIR. IN QUALITY AND PRICE, WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
Will offer the coming week
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
Trimming-Velvets, Silks, Satins, Gimps, Loops, Buttons, Fringes, Passementerie, Ornaments, &c.
We have made large additions to our stock of Bows and Scarfs of the latest
STYLES AT UNUSUAL LOW PRICES.
Closing out 10,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries AT 10c., 14c., 18c. AND 23c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
N. B.—A discount to the trade.
FRIEND'S
NO. 649 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.

MILLINERY.
MME. BUHLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now at No. 15 East 8th-st., near 5th-av., has on exhibition the latest PARIS FASHIONS OF OPERA, RECEPTION AND VELVET BONNETS.
Also, a most fashionable selection of DRESSES, SUITS, JACKETS and LINGERIE.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL ADD TO THEIR
SUPERB SILK STOCKS
ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
100 PIECES BELLON'S BLACK SILKS, FROM $1 25.
100 PIECES BONNET BLACK SILKS, FROM $2 50 TO $12.
100 PIECES STRIPED SILKS, NEW DARK COLORS, $1 12½.
200 PIECES STRIPED SILKS, (VERY HEAVY,) $1 50.
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN, $1 50.
RICH COLORED GROS GRAINS,
IN NEW CLOTH SHADES, INCLUDING DELICATE TINTS FOR EVENING WEAR, $2 25.
RICH DRESS SILKS, 24 INCHES WIDE, $2.
WHITE SILKS,
ARMURES, AND SATINS
FOR BRIDAL DRESSES,
FORMING THE FINEST COLLECTION OF SILKS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR
DRESS GOODS STOCKS
200 PIECES MANCHESTER POPLINS, 25c.
200 PIECES MIKADO POPLINS, 25c.
300 PIECES SATINES, IN NEW CLOTH SHADES 50c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, FROM 25c.
TICONE, A NEW MATERIAL FOR SUITS, IN ALL COLORS.
LYONS POPLINS, IN GREAT VARIETY, $1 25.
DRAP D'ETE, PIM'S IRISH POPLINS AND TABINETS, IN ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.
DOUBLE WARP CASHMERES, THE FINEST IMPORTED, $2.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH MERINOS AND EMPRESS CLOTHS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will open
ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
A fresh assortment of
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN STRIPES AND OTHER STYLES, TO WHICH WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
THE HANDSOMEST OFFERED THIS SEASON
FROM $6 50 TO $12.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN VELVET AND CLOTH, CASHMERE TALMAS AND SACQUES. BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS from $30. BLACK ASTRAKHAN MUFF AND BOA, $8.
FINE SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, &c., &c. SILK AND CASHMERE WALKING-SUITS FROM PARIS, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. LADIES' LOW PRICED UNDER-CLOTHING.
NIGHT-DRESSES, TUCKED YOKES, $1 50.
CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, 75c. and $1.
DRAWERS, TUCKED BANDS, 75c.
SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' PANIERS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, &c., &c.
IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA SABLE FURS, ERMINE AND MINK SETS.
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, BOAS, AND TRIMMING BY THE YARD.
CHILDREN'S FUR COATS, MUFFS AND COLLARS.
CARRIAGE ROBES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 23,
WILL OPEN IN THEIR
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERES AND THIBET CLOTHS,
TOGETHER WITH OTHER STYLES OF MOURNING GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Special Announcement.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Oct. 23,
a magnificent display of
Velvet, Silk and Poplin Suits,
in all the new cloth shades.
Also,
the largest and most elegant assortment of
Children's Suits and Dresses,
in Velvet, Silk, Irish Poplin, Merino and Velveteen, &c., and the balance of their
Dark-colored Striped Poplin Suits.
Prices, $12 and $14 each.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT WILSON & GREIG'S,
771 BROADWAY, COR 9TH-ST.
WILSON & GREIG having made extensive preparations this season, on account of their increased business in their Cloak and Costume Department, and all other departments of their establishment, solicit with every confidence a careful inspection of their choice novelties, greatly exceeding their previous stock in elegance and variety.
COSTUMES in black silk, black Velvet, double Cashmere, as well as the new Fall fabrics.
CLOAKS.—A large assortment of Paris-made VELVET CLOAKS, also embroidered CLOTH JACKETS, embroidered double CASHMERE POLONAISES, OPERA and CARRIAGE CLOAKS, HOUSE JACKETS, &c.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT for ladies, misses and children, [illegible] DRAWERS, NIGHTGOWNS, YOKES, CHEMISES, BANDS, [illegible] INFANTS' Paris-made HATS, BONNETS and HOODS, at very low prices.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—A choice stock [illegible] this department.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.—A full line of Black Silks, Black Cashmeres, Black Drap d'Ete, [illegible] Alpaca and Mohair [illegible]
HOSIERY [illegible] children. Gloves, &c.
[illegible] celebrated KID GLOVES.
FURS.—This department will be opened on MONDAY with a fresh stock for ladies and children.
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT under competent [illegible] facilities, [illegible] than heretofore [illegible] or any other [illegible] Special attention [illegible]
CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS, for ladies, misses' and children's wear.
LATEST ARRIVALS.
Per steamer Scotia: One case of Paris EMBROIDERED double CASHMERE TUNICS, [illegible] made; also, EMBROIDERED CLOTH CLOAKS and a few [illegible] are very [illegible]
Also, one case of ENGLISH REVERSIBLE [illegible] suitable for carriage and evening wear [illegible] exclusively [illegible]
WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, C. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

$600,000
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $13,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,349 53-100; operating expenses and renewals, $916,005 82; showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $326,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of Seven Per Cent. on $3,169,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.
The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.
ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871. }

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancelment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ALBERT H. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, 280 shares Harlem Gas-light Company Stock, par value $50 per share. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock auctioneer, broker and banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID for State, City, County Bonds, also Railroad Securities, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared in the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after 1st November. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WORKSHOPS, 26 feet front, 48 feet deep, water and water-closet; one or five years; in No. 8 Extra-place; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-POWER, TO let; gas light.
Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheap. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - - $400,000
Surplus, Oct. 1 - - - - 350,000

Gross Cash Assets,
Oct. 1, 1871 - - - $750,000

The losses of so many companies have been underestimated, that to reassure our friends and the public, we hereby state that if every Policy in Chicago proves a total loss, our losses will not amount to $250,000, leaving our surplus beyond our capital over $125,000.

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
T. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

HAMILTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st.

CAPITAL.......................$150,000
SURPLUS.......................$125,000

Oct. 10, 1871.

THIS COMPANY, NOT HAVING LOST A DOLLAR BY THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRES, OFFERS RELIABLE INSURANCE AT FAIR RATES.

LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT PAYMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

JOHN C. WINANS, President.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

COMMERCE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 27 WALL-ST.
Oct. 16, 1871.
STATEMENT SEPT. 30, 1871.

Capital - - - - $200,000 00
Surplus - - - - 47,685 18
Total Assets - - - $247,685 18

The Secretary has just returned from Chicago and reports the entire amount at risk in the burnt district only $26,000, which in any event is all this Company can lose.

BENJ. BABCOCK, President.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

AFTER THE CHICAGO FIRE.
OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
Oct. 21, 1871. }

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in presenting a statement of the affairs of this Company, after the calamitous fire in Chicago, and solicit a share of your patronage.

STATEMENT:

Gross assets.......................................$463,864 29
Deduct
Capital stock.......................$200,000 00
Losses unsettled.......................16,450 00
Chicago losses as follows:
R. Hoe & Co.......................2,000 00
Baker, Smith & Co.......................3,000 00
Bowen Whitman & Winslow.......................5,000 00 —226,450 00
Net surplus, Oct. 11, 1871.......................$237,414 29

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

Cash capital.......................$200,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871.......................491,016
Unpaid losses.......................16,000
Gross amount at risk in and around Chicago.......................41,500
Surplus over capital after deducting Chicago risks.......................233,516

JAMES R. LOTT, President.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1811.
NO LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
CASH ASSETS.......................$265,000
This old-established corporation is prepared to issue policies at current rates.
H. PUMPELLY, President.
J. HOWARD KING, Vice-President.
S. GROESBECK, Secretary.
Application received by R. W. BLEECKER,
Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
Capital.......................$200,000 00
Net surplus, Oct. 10, 1871.......................255,392 08
Total assets.......................$455,392 08
This Company has no agents, and is uninjured by the fire at Chicago.
SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Horses, Oxen, Cows and Farm Stock:
also,
a large assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, Agricultural Implements, a large quantity of choice Hay, Straw, &c., &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, on the premises of C. V. Anderson, Esq., at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues may be obtained at railroad depot in Rye, on MONDAY NEXT, the 23d inst., or on the premises of C. V. ANDERSON, or of S. DINGEE, Auctioneer, 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

JNO. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 A.M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 30—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla, and San José Guatemala, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Nov. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......................Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......Dec. 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U.S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Nov. 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E VAN SICE, Nov. 9.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING desirable dwelling-houses for sale at reasonable prices, with possession this Fall:
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 78 5th-av.
No. 286 5th-av.
No. 324 5th-av.
No. 398 5th-av.
No. 428 5th-av.
No. 615 5th-av.
5th-av., s. w. cor. 56th-st.
5th-av., adj. s. w. cor. 56th-st.
No. 46 Park-av.
No. 134 Park-av.
No. 76 Park-av.
No. 93 Park-av.
Park-av., n. e. cor. 36th-st.
No. 331 Madison-av.
No. 559 Madison-av.
No. 561 Madison-av.
No. 308 Lexington-av.
No. 309 Lexington av.
No. 163 Lexington-av.
No. 119 2d-av.
2d-av., cor. 15th-st.
No. 23 West 9th-st.
No. 49 East 10th-st.
No. 209 West 14th-st.
No. 4 West 16th-st.
No. 428 West 20th-st.
No. 20 West 21st-st.
No. 137 West 21st-st.
No. 41 East 22d-st.
No. 41 West 22d-st.
No. 28 East 23d-st.
No. 53 West 25th-st.
No. 18 East 29th-st.
No. 143 East 29th-st.
No. 46 West 35th-st.
No. 10 East 37th-st.
No. 29 East 38th-st.
No. 51 West 37th-st.
No. 48 West 37th-st.
No. 208 West 38th-st.
No. 56 West 39th-st.
No. 13 East 40th-st.
No. 26 West 45th-st.
No. 10 East 46th-st.
No. 54 West 49th-st.
No. 306 West 51st-st.
No. 32 West 51st-st.
No. 69 West 53d-st.
No. 48 W st 55th-st.
Nos. 1 and 7 West 56th-st.
No. 360 West 57th-st.

We give the above houses, with the numbers, that they may be seen from the outside. For interior examination we shall be happy to furnish permits, at our offices, Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.,

Offer the following to those who are not yet supplied with Houses.

We are selling a large number, because we have everything in the market, and many that are not, at prices far less than they can be replaced.

In East 42d-st., three story, $10,500; West 26th-st., $15,500, (all cash,) 60 feet west of 6th-av.: East 29th-st., $30,000; 30th-st., elegant, $45,000, near Madison-av.; 32d-st., 5th and 6th avs., full front, $45,000; East 33d-st., $9,000; 35th-st., near 5th-av., $30,000; East 36th-st., full front, $55,000; 37th-st., 5th and 6th avs., $30,000 and $33,000; 38th-st., 5th and 6th avs., 22 feet, $45,000; East 38th-st., furnished, $40,000; 39th-st., 5th and 6th avs., full front, $65,000; 39th-st., 7th and 8th avs., $23,500, twenty-two rooms; 41st-st., near 5th-av., $45,000; 42d-st., 26 feet front, elegant house, near 5th-av., $65,000; 46th-st., 5th and 6th avs., $33,000 and $45,000; 48th-st., elegant, 20x72x100, $34,000; 55th-st., 5th and 6th avs., $32,000, $32,500, $35,000; 56th-st., 5th and 6th avs., elegant, $54,000. Several very cheap on 5th-av., Madison-av. and Park-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, IF APPLIED FOR at once, an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, finished in black-walnut, in 60th-st., near the Central Park, with the beautiful furniture, new moquet carpets, fine pictures, bronze clocks, mirrors, brocatel curtains, satin furniture; price, $33,000; the cheapest house in New-York.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale, at only $23,500; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A NEW WELL-ARRANGED HIGH-stoop medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling, between Broadway and Central Park, on 71st-st., for sale reasonably; very accessible by cars and stages; fine present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., first-class, finished in hard-wood, hall and stairway wainscoted in marble, size 20x52½x100, will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,269 Broadway.

A DECIDED BARGAIN!—A THREE-STORY and French-roof brown-stone house on East 50th-st., will be sold cheap; only a small amount of cash required; or will exchange for desirable property. Apply to owner, No. 76 Nassau-st., room No. 7. Will not deal with brokers.

A.—24 VALUABLE LOTS BETWEEN Avenue St. Nicholas, junction with 9th-av. and the Grand Boulevard, on 146th-st., for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR house in good street or central lots, an elegant brown-stone house, with or without new furniture, on 5th-av., above 45th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—A first-class extra wide corner house, four stories, high stoop, for sale very low: also, an elegant medium-sized house, same locality.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 54TH-ST., a four-story thoroughly-built new high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with all the modern improvements; size, 21x65; lot, half the block; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$35,000.—A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, complete order, 54th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; same locality, a desirable house and stable for sale or rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$25,000 ONLY FOR FOUR-STORY brick and brown-stone houses 25x50x100, in perfect order in West 42d-st., near Broadway, for sale.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A.—FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE new brown-stone corner and inside medium-size dwellings on 57th-st., (100-foot street,) convenient to Central Park and Broadway, for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A medium-size brown-stone dwelling with every modern convenience, recently completely renovated. For sale low. Possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement house for sale in West 18th-st., near 5th-av.; can be bought cheap if applied for at once.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A SPLENDID HOUSE IN 34TH-ST., near Park-av., 25x55x100, in good order, only $38,000, for sale by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

LOTS IN PARCELS OR SINGLY, IN ALL parts of the City, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn—Prices and terms to suit—No. 332 Clinton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., four-story, high-stoop brown-stone French roof house, 21x48x110, a stable lot in rear, finished in elegant style, nineteen rooms; No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story brick front French roof, 20x42x26x100, forty feet court-yard and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; 252 Claremont-av., two and one-half story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, ten rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all modern improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, 19⅓x46x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers, immediate possession; call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 252 Claremont-av.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on South Oxford-st., will be sold cheap; house strictly first-class; neighborhood A 1; terms to suit, or will exchange for desirable property; the furniture is also for sale, cheap. Apply to owner, No. 76 Nassau-st., Room No. 7. Will not deal with brokers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND grounds at Clifton, Staten Island, for sale. This is in every respect one of the finest places on the island; will be sold on terms to suit, and at a decided bargain; or will exchange for City property. Apply to owner, No. 76 Nassau-st., Room No. 7; will not deal with brokers.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of capitalists and investors to the purchase of acre property in the lower end of Westchester County. We can offer for sale several plots of from 10 to 100 acres near the Harlem River.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable, with five acres of land, fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable garden, beautifully situated, only seven minutes' walk from landing. Apply to WM. F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT BAYONNE, N. J., TWO villas in Bay View place; all modern conveniences; twelve rooms; large lot ground: seven minutes from depot. Apply to BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J., or at Bayonne office.

TO LET—FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS OR two years, a full four-story house, elegantly furnished, on 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; rent, $350 per month. HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, A WELL-furnished house on West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60x100; rent, $400 per month to May 1 or longer. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—A FIRST CLASS residence to let; fully furnished; all modern improvements; commodious stable; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 20 East 28th-st.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER—AN elegantly furnished house, between 68th and 69th sts., on Madison-av. Rent $500 per month to May 1.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER A FURnished house on 52d-st., near 5th-av.; very fine house; rent $500 per month to May 1.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, OR LONGER, several desirable houses, furnished, at moderate rents. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A large, handsomely-furnished house, for first-class boarding purposes; one preferred where the owner would board out part rent; immediate possession required; unquestionable references. Address immediately, BROOKLYN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.
BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.
One pair of dapple gray horses, 16½ hands.
One pair of brown horses, 15½ hands.
Both of the above very quite and stylish.
One pair of "Ethan Allen" horses, 15½ hands; can trot in 2:45 to the pole.
Also, several pairs of very fine and stylish carriage horses.
M. S. CURRY'S,
Stables Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

A LIGHT SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, elegant coupe and coupe rockaway, will be sold low; every other style seasonable carriages at greatly reduced prices; lot second-hand carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C.—The largest variety of harness, blankets, robes, &c., of all grades of any house in New-York; no exception; harness, $8 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114, Chambers-st.

ONE CONCORD AND ONE LIGHT express wagon, one Carpenter's and one two-seat depot wagon, one four-wheel dog-cart with top on hind seat; two light road wagons, one collector's cart, one grocery wagon, one two-seat phaeton. Apply at No. 226 Spring-st., corner of Clarke.

SECOND-HAND COUPE, PONY PHAETON, light Victoria, depot wagon, brett light rockaway, several top and open buggies; slightly ship-worn coupe rockaway cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, Repository, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dunn,) 16½ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Top and open buggies and family carriages, all seasonable styles, in great variety, at greatly reduced prices; lot second-hand carriages and harness cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS—HORSE BLANKets, for carriage and stable use; lap robes of all styles; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high; good for carriage or work horse. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 130 WEST 23D-ST.—PARLOR AND second floor, new and elegantly furnished; each floor contains four rooms, also, private bath and closet, and abundance of pantry room; first-class private table.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a handsomely-furnished room in second story, and board, in a strictly private family of highest respectability. Apply at 64th-st., fourth door west of Lexington-av.

NO. 322 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Stuyvesant Park—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen, or for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, also use of bath; terms moderate; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished, and fitted with ample pantries, bath, &c., to let in a private house in a first-class location; private table; references given and required. No. 21 West 30th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also, reception room suitable for a physician; excellent neighborhood; good table. No. 187 Lexington-av.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME suite of three rooms, parlor floor, and four rooms second floor; private table if desired, at reasonable rates; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO rooms communicating which they will rent, with or without board; also, a hall bedroom. Apply at No. 229 East 19th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite, with private table; delightful location; bath-rooms and closets, and good attendance. Terms moderate.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished, pleasantly-situated and good-sized rooms, without board, at moderate rates; references required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SECond-story front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 138 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, in suite or singly, with first-class board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME room on fourth story, front, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; a large front basement for two gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen; house and location strictly first-class; references required. Call at No. 15 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 45 LEXINGTON-AV., CONTAINing all modern improvements; neatly furnished apartments with first-class board for adults only. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, with board, at 365 West 20th-st.

AT MRS. A. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 281 4th-av., one suite of rooms to party of adults, with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—PARLOR AND third floor together if desired, with private table; references required.

NO. 280 4TH-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS (not hall) to rent, with first-class board, at a moderate price.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH unexceptionable board, two large, sunny rooms on the third floor. References exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with private table, bath, &c.; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262 WEST. —Rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, NO. 38 East 10th-st.—Furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen only; reference required.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, NEWLY furnished, with board. Apply at No. 102 West 38th-st.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—CHOICE APARTments, with first-class board, can be obtained at the above location; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG Island, only twenty-five minutes from Peck-slip, by comfortably-warmed boats, running all Winter. Reference and further particulars at No. 79 Nassau-st., Room No. 15.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a position as seamstress in an American family; is capable and willing to assist in the lighter household duties. Apply between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., (Monday) at No. 27 Washington-square, (North.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman to do upstairs work and sewing; would make herself useful, or do housework in a small family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 811 3d-av., near 50th-st.

NURSE AGENCY.—WET NURSES AND professional nurses for the sick, with City reference, always found at Dr. HANSEN'S office, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged lady, to do general house-work in a small family, or housekeeping; no triflers need apply. Apply for three days at No. 25 Willet-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent colored girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, families' washing at her house; does up linens, &c., in superior style. Apply at No. 25 Charles-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation to take care of two or three horses in City or country; can train young stock, and will make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 7 7th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City references. Call Monday, or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., at the bakery.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, (MARried,) a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; honest, reliable and trustworthy; four years' reference from last place. Call or address PETER, Metropolitan Stable, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; has good City reference. Call or address W. M. WRIGHT'S harness-store, No. 304 4th-av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITuation for his coachman, colored; single, every way reliable; been with his present employer four years. Address Box No. 2,425 Post-office.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.—NO. 58 WEST 14TH-ST. Mme. DE VAULX executes orders for dresses and cloaks in the latest styles. Wedding, reception and evening toilets a specialty.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN AS LAdy's maid and seamstress; must have City recommendations. Apply at No. 119 5th-av. on Monday, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; MUST HAVE good recommendations. Apply at No. 307 East 53d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SEVENTH Regiment uniform, dress, belts, &c., nearly new; price, $25. Address T., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for two days.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her great rôle of LUCIA.
Signor BRIGNOLI, Signors BARRE, REICHART, LYALL, COLETTI, COONEY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1871,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her world-renowned rôle MARGUERITE.
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mons. CAPOUL, Mons. A. BARRE, Mons. JOSEF JAMET.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1871,
MARTHA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON...as...Lady Henrietta
CARY. CAPOUL. JAMET.
GRAND CHORUS AND INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor
General admission, $2. Reserved seats, $3 and $4, according to location. Family circle, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats in private boxes and the front row of balcony, $5 each.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
with Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as LUCIA.
MATINEE PRICES.—General admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4; dress-circle boxes, $20; upper boxes, $16.
The regular ticket offices are at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, New-York.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
at the Brooklyn Academy of Music,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.
LA FAVORITA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1871.
Sale of seats to commence on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy box-office; also at No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Oct. 23.
CHORUS NOTICE.
All members of the Chorus engaged for the above Company are specially requested to meet on the stage TO-MORROW (Monday) MORNING, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock.

OPERA BOUFFE, OPERA BOUFFE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, OCT. 23,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
LA PERICHOLE, WITH AIMEE,
for the benefit of the victims of the
POINT-A-PITRE FIRES.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24 and 25, positively for the last times,
LA PERICHOLE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 26,
FLEUR-DE-THE, WITH AIMEE.
Costumes and sceneries entirely new.

WACHTEL, WACHTEL, WACHTEL!
WACHTEL IN WILLIAM TELL.
MONDAY, Oct. 23, at the STADT THEATRE,
WACHTEL in his greatest rôle of TELL.
Miss PAULINE CANISSA, the distinguished Prima Donna, has been engaged to sing the rôle of MATILDE.

PAREPA-ROSA IN ORATORIO,
AT STEINWAY HALL, OCT. 24.
The MENDELSSOHN UNION have the honor of announcing that they have succeeded in perfecting an arrangement with Mr. CARL ROSA, by which
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
the Queen of the Oratorio, will appear on this occasion only in Handel's Grand Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
together with Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. AYNSELY COOK, (his first appearance in Oratorio,) the MENDELSSOHN UNION CHORUS of 300 Voices, and a GRAND ORCHESTRA under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2. The sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY, Oct. 20, at Steinway Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701, at Hill's, No. 751, and No. 114 Broadway.

SANTLEY IN ORATORIO—ELIJAH.
The NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY begs to state that arrangements have been made with Mr. George Dolby, for the performance of a series of Oratorios. The first will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
on which occasion
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH
will be given, assisted by the eminent soloists,
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY and
Mr. SANTLEY.
Chorus.......................300 | Orchestra.......................62
Conductor.......................Dr. JAMES PECH
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ELIJAH!
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.
Admission, $1. reserved seats, $2. For sale on Thursday next at Steinway Hall, Messrs. Schirmer & Co.'s, and Wm. Hall & Son's music-stores.

GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.
The SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETY, kindly assisted by the Scandinavian Amateurs, will give a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, between Houston and 1st sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1871.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......................Director
THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL OPEN
FOR
THE WINTER SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.
Prices of admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Thousands of attractive novelties and
MECHANICAL MIRACLES!
Keating's splendid orchestra, afternoon and evening. CROWDED DAY NIGHT.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELING MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME, AND DAN COSTELLO'S CIRCUS.
I hereby CAUTION equestrian and other performers and exhibitors against making any engagement with the "International" Show advertised in the *Herald*, with any expectation of performing in the great NEW-YORK RINK. I have the legal control of that edifice after the closing of the American Institute Fair, and shall soon announce what use will be made of it.
P. T. BARNUM.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Goods intended for exhibition at the Fairs of Queens and Suffolk Counties will be taken free of charge.

STEAMBOATS.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE
FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.
The steamer ANTELOPE will make an excursion, accompanying the yachts around the Light-ship, on MONDAY, Oct. 23.
Leaving Christopher-st.......................8:30
Leaving Vestry-st.......................9:00
Leaving Pier No. 4 North River.......................9:30
Martin's stores, Brooklyn.......................9:45
Landing at Quarantine, Staten Island.......................10:15
Refreshments on board. Fare, $1.

QUEEN'S CUP YACHT RACE—MONDAY, Oct. 23.—The splendid sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN, the ablest and most roomy boat accompanying the yachts, will leave Pier No. 2½ North River, foot of Fulton-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare, $2. Refreshments on board.

YACHT RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S cup, on MONDAY, Oct. 23. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck Slip,) at 10 o'clock A. M.; Fulton Ferry, (Brooklyn,) at 10.15 A. M. Fare, ONE DOLLAR. Dinner and refreshments on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF
HANDSOME PROPERTY,
on Nassau Heights, Newtown, Long Island, at public auction, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Handsome new three-story and Mansard roof house, 43x36, and extension 15x50 feet, all the modern improvements, with four acres of land, finely improved, fruit and shade trees, artificial fish-pond, &c., &c.; also, a handsome new billiard table. Take boat at James-slip at 10 o'clock A. M., and East 34th-st. Ferry at 10½ A. M. For further information, apply to S. DINGEE, auctioneer, 82 Cedar-st., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE ON CARROLL PARK.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York, the magnificent house and lot No. 236 Carroll-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn; one of the finest, best built, and most complete houses in that choice part of Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, OCT. 26—Twenty lots, admirably located near the ferries in that beautiful suburb, where taxes are moderate and honestly applied. Sale peremptory. Maps, &c., at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BEST POULTRY, VEGEtable and fruit stand in Jefferson Market, with a large stock on hand, now doing a good business; also, a horse and wagon. Inquire of CHARLES W. TYSON, No. 50 Jefferson Market.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT FOR
MONDAY, OCT. 23.
After careful and elaborate preparation, will be produced one of the most sparkling and amusing of modern comedies,
AGGRAVATING SAM,
In conjunction with (for the first time this season) Bayle Bernard's excellent comedy,
THE NERVOUS MAN.
These plays will combine the names of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, (her first appearance this season,) Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss BLANCHE HAYDEN, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL.
Mrs. Centlivre's standard comedy,
THE BUSY BODY,
in preparation.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—CUSHMAN.
MEG MERRILIES.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliant engagement of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear on MONDAY, and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
in her world-renowned character of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.
MEG MERRILIES MATINEE
on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 6,
the celebrated comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

DAN BRYANT'S, **23D-ST.**
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES, 1871-'72.
The Directors announce the following course of lectures to be given at
STEINWAY HALL.
Oct. 27—Secretary BOUTWELL—Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity.
Nov. 8—OLIVE LOGAN—Nice Young Men.
Nov. 22—Senator SCHURZ—Civil Service Reform.
Dec. 12—FREDERICK DOUGLASS—San Domingo.
Dec. 28—WENDELL PHILLIPS—A new lecture; subject to be announced hereafter.
Jan. 24—MARK TWAIN—Un-Commonplace Characters I have Chanced to Meet.
Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.
Course tickets, with reserved seats, $5 each; without reserved seats, $2 50 each; tickets for single lecture, with reserved seats, $1 each; without reserved seats, 50 cents each; for sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, No. 713 Broadway, and at the library.
W. A. SHERMAN,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY'S
BALLAD CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27,
SANTLEY!
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SANTLEY!!!
EUROPE'S GREATEST BARITONE.
and the following eminent artists, all of whom have received the highest encomiums from the Press of all Europe, New-York and Boston:
Miss EDITH WYNNE, Soprano.
Mme. PATEY, Contralto.
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, Tenor.
Mr. J. G. PATEY, Basso.
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Director.
POSITIVELY ONLY ONE CONCERT.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; gallery, 50 cents.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at the box-office of the Academy.

MR. DE CORDOVA,
IN AID OF THE
CHICAGO SUFFERERS,
IN
ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
Mr. CORDOVA will deliver his new and humorous lecture,
THE DYSPEPTIC CLUB OF EAST PIE TOWN,
in which the hidden secrets of Masonry are revealed,
TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.
The Young Men's Christian Association, having tendered the free use of their Hall, the entire proceeds will be sent on in aid of the sufferers.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at Association Hall; Ruilman's, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson & Co.'s, No. 711 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 908 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
WILL SPEAK ON
"DEMAGOGUES AND WORKING MEN,"
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.
Admission.......................50 cents
Reserved seats.......................75 cents
Tickets for sale 24th, 25th, and 26th of October, at Steinway Hall and No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURE COMMITTEES 1871-72.
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S new Lecture,
"WOMAN!"
Mr. VANDENHOFF gives his Readings as heretofore.
Address till end of October, Portsmouth, N. H.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, **NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST.,** will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 63 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER
Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Alienmeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Sixteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 22 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired.

C. C. MULLER, COMPILER AND TRANSlator of S. Sechter's Harmony and teacher of piano, harmony and counterpoint. Circulars to be obtained and communications received at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.: limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st., prepares for the City Colleges and Yale; fifteen years' experience; letters from the late Prof. Anthon Owen Woolsey, New-York University.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 8 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 36TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—WANTED. A North German or Swiss lady as governess to three children; must be able to take entire charge, and also be familiar with English, French and music; residence on Hudson, a short distance from the City. Address J. C., Post-office Box No. 359, General Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in instructing in Music, French, Latin, Italian and English, desires a re-engagement as resident teacher. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give instruction in painting and drawing at the residences of her pupils. Address A. H., Post-office

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
EILEEN OGE! EILEEN OGE!
FOURTH WEEK, AND CROWDED HOUSES
STILL GREET THE EVER-POPULAR
FLORENCES
IN THAT BEAUTIFUL LOVE TALE,
EILEEN OGE!
E—VERY ONE CHARMED WITH THE NEW
I—RISH DOMESTIC DRAMA.
L—OUD APPLAUSE GREETS EVERY SCENE.
E—ILEEN OGE, with THUNDERS of APPLAUSE.
E—VERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER
N—OTICE AT THE GRAND
O—PERA HOUSE, WITH THE
G—REAT FLORENCES; ALSO
E—VERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
FRIDAY, Oct. 27—Benefit of Mrs. W. J. Florence.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, OCT. 22,
GRAND CONCERT BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
Mr. J. LEVY, the cornet soloist, with string and vocal talent, will appear.
CARL BERGMANN.......MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

CARD.—MRS. W. J. FLORENCE HAVING been generously offered by the managers of this establishment the privilege of selecting any one night of the week upon which to seek the especial attendance of friends, the entire receipts of the occasion to be for her BENEFIT, respectfully makes public announcement of the courtesy, and of her acceptance and decision in favor of FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., when will be presented for the twenty-sixth time the extremely successful and very interesting drama, EILEEN OGE, with all its varied and pleasing features, and in which she and Mr. FLORENCE will appear, sustaining their original characters. Tickets, securing seats, are now in readiness.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Oct. 22, 1871.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.
SECOND NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT,
on which occasion
Mlle. THERESE CASTELLAN,
Violoniste de S. M. la Reine d'Angleterre, and
Mlle. ELIZA DE TRY,
Violoncelle Solo de S. M. le Roi de Portugal,
will make their second appearance, in addition to other talent.
For programme see small bills.

GLOBE THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway.
STAR NOVELTY COMPANY.
JOHN STETSON.......................Lessee and Manager
CHEAPEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 75 cents. | Balcony, 50 cents.
Family circle, 25 cents.
FRESH ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW
In the comic pantomime,
BIBO.
First appearance of the great Ethiopian comedian,
WM. ARLINGTON.
J. H. BUDWORTH.
FREEMAN SISTERS. | SALLIE MASON.
75 75 75 ARTISTS. 75 75 75

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Every evening at 8 o'clock, G. L. Fox's celebrated spectacular ballet pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY. G. L. FOX as Clown. The world-renowned MARTENS FAMILY, in their Eccentricitées Tyroleans and Duodes Chats.
H. D. | THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
H. D. | ADELE. | MARIETTA.
H. D. | PAGLIERI. | MORIONDO.
H. D. | CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
H. D. | YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
H. D. | Signor CASSELLI, THE ZIG-ZAGS.
H. D. | Herr WILLIO.
Seats secured six days in advance and by telegraph. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
DIVORCE.
EVERY NIGHT FOR THE EIGHTH WEEK will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant society sensation in five acts, entitled DIVORCE.
All the great comedy company in the cast. New scenery and magnificent toilets.
DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.
28th-st. and Broadway,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 23, WITH
Miss SUSAN GALTON'S OPERETTA TROUPE.
First appearance in America of E. D. DAVIES, the GREATEST VENTRILOQUIAN in the WORLD, from the Polytechnic Institute, London.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

DAN RICE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
BEAUTIFUL WOMEN, HANDSOME MEN,
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, THE GREATEST
Riders, Most Wonderful Horses.
CHINESE FESTIVAL, New and STARTLING FEATURES.
A palace to sit in. Old Dan Rice as Clown. Seats secured three days in advance.
Box-office open from 8 to 4.

CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.
North and South American Indian Portraits, Types and Customs, with prairie, mountain and pampa scenery of the two hemispheres.
600 paintings in oil, with more than 20,000 full-length figures, illustrating their games, religious ceremonies and other customs, and 27 canvass paintings of
LA SALLE'S DISCOVERIES.
On view on TUESDAY, the 24th October, and a few successive days, in the "Somerville Gallery," corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. Admission, 50 cents. Three tickets for $1. Children half price. Brilliantly lighted at night.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
ELIJAH.
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1871.
Orchestra and chorus, 380 performers.
SANTLEY!
SANTLEY!!
SANTLEY!!!
Full particulars in future advertisements.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY:
A SELECT SCHOOL
For all branches of Music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
UNION-SQUARE, (Broadway,) near 16th-st.

THE CONCERT ANNOUNCED TO TAKE place THIS EVENING, (Sunday,) under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, for the benefit of the Chicago Relief Fund, is postponed until further notice.

MADAME GAZZANIGA AND SIGNOR ALBITES, instructors in all branches of correct singing. College of Music, No. 28 East 14th-st.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. —The annual meeting will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th, at Mr. Delmonico's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the President.
C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANO-FORTES.
The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY,
No. 12 Union-square, 4th-av.
Instrumental and Vocal Instructions, $10, $15, $25.

LADIES DESIROUS OF LEARNING TO sing in the pure Italian school, will address Signor GIANNETTI, care of William Hall, No. 751 Broadway.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet as follows:
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., Reservoir-square, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.
TRENOR'S NEW ADELPHI HALL, 53d-st. and Broadway,
on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.
PUPILS ATTEND BY TICKET at their convenience.
NEW CLASSES are formed EVERY WEEK. Send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN alone in all the fashionable dances on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 8 to 10.
CLASS FOR LADIES alone on Monday and Thursday mornings, from 10½ to 12½.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Boston and all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

THE FOLEY INJUNCTION.

Arguments on the Motion for its Modification in Favor of the Commissioners of Public Works—Judge Barnard Defines the Nature of His Injunction.

The motion on behalf of the Commissioners of Public Works, for a modification of the Foley injunction case, came up before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. BARTLETT appeared in behalf of the motion, and Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE opposed.

Mr. BARTLETT called on the motion, which, he said, was in exact conformity with the opinion of Mr. Justice BARNARD, and only requiring the insertion of a clause in the injunction referring to the Croton Aqueduct in the same well-chosen words he had used for the other Departments. He might go merely to the Court's conscience, but they had prepared an affidavit which his associate would read.

Judge BARNARD said he had already read the affidavit, and there was no necessity to read it now. This affidavit, made by Mr. TRACY, has appeared in full in the TIMES.

Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE then read, in opposition, the affidavit of Mr. CRAVEN, as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—ALFRED W. CRAVEN, being duly sworn, says that he is a civil engineer, and occupied the position of Chief Engineer of the late Croton Aqueduct Department from July, 1849, until he resigned therefrom in May, 1868; that while occupying such position deponent became familiar with all the works of the Croton Aqueduct, including its structures, mains and reservoirs, and with the Croton River, its tributaries and water-shed; that he had charge of all structures and operations undertaken during the period before mentioned, and of the preparation of the plans and estimates upon which the same were carried out. That the storage reservoir, on the west branch of the Croton River, (which is alluded to in the affidavit of EDWARD H. TRACY,) was planned and commenced during this period. That according to deponent's belief, as an engineer, the kind of work required in a structure of this character ought not to be prosecuted during cold weather, and is generally prohibited by express specifications in all such contracts heretofore made by the Croton Aqueduct Board after about Oct. 15; that the natural lakes in the valley of the Croton River referred to in said affidavit, although of comparatively little value as permanent storage reservoirs, are quite available as temporary safeguards in special emergencies, and sufficient in volume to prevent any sudden great inconvenience; and that deponent is wholly unable to perceive any more danger threatening this City in case the work upon the reservoir is not continued at the present time than it has been exposed to for several years. Deponent further states that in his opinion there is no more demand at present in that portion of the City below Fourteenth-street for the additional supply of water intended to be provided for by the laying of the independent thirty-six-inch mains from Forty-second-street to Chambers-street, referred to in Mr. TRACY'S affidavit, than has existed for a number of years past. That the defects in the water system referred to in said affidavit in regard to the size of the pipes north of Fourteenth-street, and the want of proper connections, as well as the necessity of any pipes being laid in certain localities, are all matters which have existed for years; that the work required to supply them is a matter of convenience, and not of necessity, and for which there is no immediate pressure, and that no more danger or inconvenience to the City will be experienced if the work is not continued during the Winter than has been experienced for years past; that this is also the case in regard to the pipes connecting the City with the islands in the East River. That the work of replacing the aqueduct between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets with iron pipes, is one designed not to add to the water supply of the City, or to remove any danger arising from that cause, but to remove the obstruction to the public which is caused by the embankment upon which this aqueduct is carried. That the prosecution of this work is more likely to make it necessary to suspend the flow of water for a period during the work than to increase it, and is not in any way called for by the necessities of the City for water; in fact, the law requiring this improvement was passed in opposition to the wishes of the Croton Aqueduct Department. A. W. CRAVEN.

Mr. LAWRENCE then proceeded to argue against the motion. If, he said, the injunction was to be thus swept away piece-meal, they might as well abandon it at once. Four classes of works were named by Mr. TRACY, the storage reservoirs and three other cases. All these works were authorized by acts passed before the Two per Cent. act, but which he supposed repealed all those acts. The affidavit of the most competent engineer in this City showed that in that particular kind of work, in his opinion as an engineer, and in accordance with the previous practice of the Croton Department, it was improper to continue after the 15th of October. After cold weather had set in, it seemed to him there could be no controlling necessity, no existing emergency for the continuance of that work, assuming that there was a legal power to raise the money. He had understood his Honor, (he was not then connected with the case,) to intervene because he supposed from the facts presented that the public money was being squandered, and sitting as a Court of Equity his Honor deemed it his duty to interfere until the Legislature could act. He did not suppose the Court would undo what it had done, unless there was some public necessity for undoing it, and there could be none.

Judge BARNARD, (interrupting)—In regard to that, of course, at present I cannot tell what the necessity may be until such time as I come to the examination not only of the strength of the two affidavits but also of the law, and as you were not present at the time and may not have understood, although it was reported very fully in the papers, the nature of the injunction I will simply state to you that its object was, in the first instance, of course, to save the money of the people, and prevent the treasury from being robbed at the present time or in the future, by directing attention, first, to the necessity of a change in the Board of Audit, so that some one man could come in who possessed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the New-York public, and that, for the time being, has been accomplished; then it was to stop all sinecure salaries, amounting probably to $2,000,000 a year, drawn by men who never pretend to come to the Court-house except at the end of the month to get their salaries, and it was to prevent the payment of bogus judgments and advertising and printing bills that have been contracted without authority, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, if not a million; and it was to prevent the expenditure of another dollar on the Court-house until such time as the community would become satisfied that it would be expended and the Court-house completed with economy and reform. Also to prevent the issue of any bonds without authority of law. It was not intended, however, that the laborers who are earning an honest living, or the poor men depending entirely on their salaries, should be deprived of employment and thrown out of occupation in consequence of any irregularity that might have been committed by any officers temporarily holding or controlling any of those Departments to which this modification is necessary, or whether there is any necessity I am not able to answer at present. If there is no public necessity for the construction of those works, or for their construction, of course I should not give permission to continue them. But if it should appear that the injunction was operating harshly—prevented the people from getting the supply of water that was necessary, or the Board of Health from preventing pestilence or plague from coming here, or the lighting of the streets with gas, which prevents robberies and murders, and all sorts of crimes which flourish in darkness, then I will modify the injunction to that extent. As to a gang of men being employed that there is no necessity for, that I will not do.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he supposed that was the view his Honor would take, and, as his Honor had so well stated the case, it was not necessary for him to go over it, but he planted himself broadly on the position that the Two per Cent. act suspended all those older acts, and that no necessity existed for prosecuting their work at this particular time. He referred expressly to the acts authorizing the laying of mains and the storage reservoirs. There was no special necessity for it now than for the last ten years, to repeat the statements of Mr. CRAVEN. It would be proper to wait till legislative action was had in these matters. The modification asked for in the motion of Mr. TWEED was much too broad and comprehensive. It was not restricted to the work named in Mr. TRACY'S affidavit. It prayed that the injunction should be removed from all acts of the Board of Public Works, and authorizing them to make requisitions and prosecute works at their discretion. In other words, they asked the Court to remove entirely the injunction, and to turn over the whole matter to the discretion of the Board of Public Works. Even if the Court should come to the conclusion that there was an exigency requiring a modification of the order, the form proposed was not proper.

Judge BARNARD—I will state for your information that when this application was first made to me, I sent an engineer to Putnam County, one not residing in this City, but in another though neighboring State, to examine that work and see what necessity there was for its being continued, and he made a report to me. Of course, it is not evidence in the case, and I do not now propose to state whether it agrees or disagrees with the others. I thought it proper, though, to have the opinion of some man entirely independent on both sides.

Mr. LAWRENCE—I can only discuss the case on the papers I have seen, that are before the Court.

Judge BARNARD—It strikes me, as you read the order, that in any event that would be too broad.

Mr. BARTLETT—That is the very language used in the decision of the Court.

Mr. LAWRENCE—In other words they ask your Honor to leave the Department of Public Works in the full exercise of the discretionary powers they suppose are conferred on them by law. If that is done this injunction might as well be dissolved. The stopping of a small bill for advertising will accomplish nothing if this Department is entitled to go on and spend money as it sees fit.

Judge BARNARD—I don't think the bills are very small. If I understand it they amount to three millions of dollars.

Mr. LAWRENCE—That is comparatively small in these days. It would have seemed to us, formerly, a very large sum. When I first became connected with the City suits the whole Tax Levy did not exceed three millions of dollars. While insisting, in his view, that all acts authorizing expenditures were repealed by the Two per Cent. law, if any modification were made it should be confined to the works mentioned in Mr. TRACY'S affidavit.

Judge BARNARD—Whatever decision I may come to, both sides will be present at the settlement of the order. I don't intend that the City Government shall be carried on another day as it has been. I don't charge anybody with having done any wrong. I have no right to do so as a judicial officer, except when somebody shall bring proper charges into Court against some one. I only know of irregularities from common rumor, but on papers presented to me showing a proper case for an injunction, as it seemed to me irregularities, on that I acted.

Mr. BARTLETT—I think it is a craven affidavit on which they come here. It is an affidavit of some dissatisfied engineer that he believes, not that he knows anything, and the very extraordinary language is brought forward that he is unable to see the necessity of these works. That is its language. They might have brought an affidavit of a blind man—which would have had as much pertinency, and have been entitled to just as much consideration in this case. The gentleman, in my judgment, misapprehends this proceeding. He has argued to your Honor as if he supposed Mr. TRACY'S affidavit was the modification which we ask for this injunction. That is the opinion of a civil engineer of the highest standing and the largest experience, a gentleman whose reputation as a civil engineer no one will assail, who was connected with this Department as long ago as 1838, and who has been long in charge of it. The sworn affidavit of such a man is entitled to great consideration in this Court. I do not propose to argue here now the validity of these statutes, or whether they are repealed or not, for the reason that it is wholly immaterial to the purposes of this motion. The gentleman criticised the language of the modification which we ask. That language is taken from the order as made by your Honor after full argument and great deliberation, and if your Honor, before making up your opinion on it, will carefully examine that modification, that it is as guarded as it can be made, you must take all the facts together to understand it. It declares that the injunction shall not restrain the Department of Public Works from exercising all the powers conferred on it by law by the people of this State. Will the opinion of Mr. CRAVEN justify this Court in interposing its will against the will of the people of this State as enacted by their Legislature? What right has this Court on any papers even to interpose its authority in the way of the will of the people of the State of New-York?—the powers conferred on the Department by law? Now, your Honor, I wish to impress on your mind how very guarded this language is, and that the gentleman who came here to oppose it, came here to oppose the law of the State of New-York. They don't bring a mob behind them, but they ask the Court to repeal the acts of the Legislature, or to suspend their operation. I say, in my judgment, on any showing which they have made here, or are able to make, it is beyond the power of this Court to do it. I believe your Honor, in common with the great majority of the citizens of New-York, must entertain a sincere respect for the head of that Department; but whatever your Honor's opinion may be, it can have no effect properly upon your judicial action here. He is placed there by the authority which the law has created. That law, until repealed, is to be respected—certainly respected—by the Supreme Court of the State. I thought it was extraordinary language from a lawyer—as he has left politics out on this occasion, I will not say reforms—to ask your Honor to interfere and prevent the operation of this law because it was enacted against the wishes of the Croton Water Department. Great God! are they to give us, in addition to all your Committees, unauthorized by law, which are attempting to assume the Government of this City and State, and which may yet come a pass when they ought to be dispersed by the military, are they to come here, as if they had some birthright over us, and ask your Honor to interfere with the operation of the law because it was passed against their wishes? They conceded it was a law. Did not your Honor, when elected Judge, take an oath to support the law? Where is the authority or any papers or any showing before the Court in this way? No man has a higher respect for the decisions of your Honor than I have, and I know how little reason there is to expect that any ruling of your Honor will ever be reversed, judging by past experience; but I do remind your Honor that one part of the injunction stands, and is allowed to stand, on the ground that no answer of the parties that did answer affected the charges in regard to persons not parties. I say it was expressly ruled by Lord Chancellor HARDWICK that no answer should ever have any effect on any persons or parties not parties to the action. I say that rule that has lasted centuries is overruled by your Honor, and I presume your Honor's overruling will stand as all the decisions of your Honor stand, but I do expect that you will not carry the overturning of established principles too far. I do respectfully ask your Honor that the modification you have once ordered into the injunction, in order to make it comply with the law of this State, be now inserted. In regard to the bonds, the powers of the Controller as to this modification exist as they did in regard to the other modification. The gentleman's argument would be very proper were this a motion for a mandamus to the Controller to issue bonds, but seems to me to have no pertinency here.

Judge BARNARD—I will take the papers in this case, and look at the order, and see what alteration, if any, is to be made. I will state, however, here the same as I said before in the course of this argument, that, in my judgment, as the City Government is now constituted, it is impossible for a person to obtain a dollar wrongfully from the City Treasury, and I think the counsel who last spoke misapprehended what I said originally. This injunction was granted not to set aside the law, but to have the laws of the State carried out in a proper, becoming and honest manner by the men intrusted temporarily with the different offices. In regard to the suggestion of Mr. BARTLETT, nothing whatever was proved on the former examination against his client, and nothing was charged in the complaint except that he was interested in certain printing, which he denied, and, of course, under that denial, it was not held against him by the Court—nothing but that, except when as a Board of Audit they were raising money beyond the authority given them by law.

Mr. BARTLETT—We ask only the authority given by law.

Judge BARNARD—In granting this injunction I intended to establish this doctrine, that where no remedy exists at law, a Court of Equity, by the virtue inherent in itself, possessed the right to step in and invent a remedy. Whether the abuse was the squandering of public funds, or other misbehavior of officials, the Supreme Court had the power to correct the evil.

After some further unimportant discussion, Judge BARNARD took the papers and reserved his decision.

There was a large and eager audience of citizens present, who retired at the close of the argument.

THE READE-STREET MURDER.

Trial of William Rudd for Killing his Wife—Verdict of Acquittal on the Ground of Insanity.

The trial of WILLIAM RUDD for the murder of his wife was continued, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Several witnesses testified to the previous good character of the prisoner.

At the close of the testimony Mr. TOWNSEND addressed the jury for the defense. He contended that there was no testimony to prove that the wife may not have provoked the affray and tried to get rid of the prisoner by throwing him through the window, she being a powerful woman. She was a perpetual torture to him and even annoyed him at his daily prayer. Probably, she being the aggressor, in order to cover the crime which she contemplated, cried out murder. He contended there was, at all events, a doubt in the case. He contended the prisoner was insane at the time, and quoted the opinion of Recorder HACKETT, on the McFarland trial, who said that if the act were committed in a moment of frenzy he could not alone not be convicted of murder in the first degree, but could not be convicted of any offense.

Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN then addressed the jury, contending that all the acts of the prisoner after the occurrence showed a consistency which by no means indicated him to be insane. His saying, "If she dies I shall be hung, and if she does not I shall be sent to State Prison," showed that the matter was all clearly before his mind

Recorder HACKETT laid down the law in the case in a brief address, reminding the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any and every reasonable doubt.

The jury, after a deliberation of twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity. At this announcement the prisoner burst into tears. He was then discharged.

Mercantile Library Association—Lecture to be Delivered by Hon. George S. Boutwell.

The directors of the Mercantile Library Association have arranged for the ensuing season a most attractive course of lectures. The first lecture of the course is to be delivered on Friday evening next, at Steinway Hall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL. His subject, as announced, is "Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity;" but it is understood that the lecture is to be a full and popular exposition of the financial history of the Government since the advent of the present Administration, and of the present condition and future prospects of the Treasury.

Shooting Affray in East Newark—A Strange Story.

Yesterday afternoon, a colored man, who gave his name as EDWARD DYE, was brought to the Newark Police Station in a wagon, being too severely wounded to walk. Upon examination it was found that he had been shot in the leg. His wounds were dressed, and he was then locked up to answer a charge of burglary, for which crime the detectives had for some time been hunting him.

DYE told a singular story regarding the affray in which he was hurt. He says he went to East Newark with two men, members of a gang of thieves with whom he had for a long time operated, to draw lots with them, to see which one should kill a man named COLE, who had betrayed them. The lot fell to the negro, and when he refused to commit the murder, they shot him. A squad of officers were sent to East Newark to arrest his assailants, and they succeeded in apprehending MICHAEL LORTON and ROBERT QUAIL. They were found in a cave dug out of the ground and boarded over. The men were held to answer the charge of shooting DYE, and all three are under arrest for several burglaries.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fleetwood.

Five trots were announced to come off yesterday at Fleetwood Park, only three of which were brought to a conclusion.

The first event, a sweepstakes of $300, was won by J. MCGEE'S gr. g. *Dick*, in three straight heats. HOLT'S b. g. *Andy* was second, and MURPHY'S b. m. *Little Nell* third. The second race was a match of $500 between W. E. WEEK'S blk. g. *Eight Bells*, and B. BURT'S blk. m. *Kitty Crumb*. *Eight Bells* was the favorite, and won easily in three straight heats.

The final trot of the day was for a purse of $400. Three horses started in the race, but the contest was entirely between H. CASEY'S s. g. *Hickey* and J. SPLAN'S b. m. *Belle of Orange*. *Hickey* won the first heat, *Belle of Orange* the second and third. The fourth heat was declared a dead one, but the fifth and sixth resulted in favor of *Hickey*, giving him the race and purse.

Conclusion of the Prospect Park Trots.

Yesterday the unfinished trots of the previous day were the great attraction at Prospect Park. A large amount of money depended upon the result, and they were stubbornly contested, particularly the 2:28 purse, which was not decided until the eighth heat, when J. MURPHY'S b. g. *Charley Green* came in winner of the heat and race. The following is a complete summary of these remarkable contests, extending throughout both days.

SUMMARY.

PURSE No. 7—$1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:28; mile heats in harness, best three in 5; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second; and $100 to the third.

J. Murphy's b. g. Charley Green	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	1
A. Patterson's ch. g. Dreadnaught	3	3	2	1	0	1	2	2
D. Pfifer's g. g. Lottery	2	1	1	3	0	2	3	3
M. C. Edsell's b. s. Major Edsell	4	4	4	dr.				
C. Hoagland's g. g. Grey Jack	dr.							
J. M. Miller's b. m. Mary	dr.							

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	0:36¾	1:13	2:29½
Second Heat	0:36¼	1:13	2:28½
Third Heat	0:36¼	1:13	2:27
Fourth Heat	0:36¾	1:12¾	2:28
Fifth Heat	0:37¼	1:13	2:27½
Sixth Heat	0:38	1:14	2:30
Seventh Heat	0:37¾	1:14½	2:30
Eighth Heat	0:39	1:16	2:33

PURSE No. 8.—$750, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; mile heats in harness, best three in five; $450 to the first horse, $275 to the second, and $75 to the third.

S. J. Jackson's b. g. Beppo	1	2	1	3	1
M. W. Bacon's b. s. W. H. Allen	2	1	2	1	3
J. H. Whitson's ch. g. Clarance	7	4	3	2	2
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Sears	4	6	5	4	4
S. D. Bruce's b. m. Enigma	5	5	4	5dr.	
A. Patterson's ch. m. Belle of Oneida	3	7	dis.		
D. B. Hewson's b. g. Ohio Boy	6	3	dis.		
M. B. Roden's br. g. J. H. Coleman	dis.				
B. Daniel's b. m. Topsey	dis.				
J. A. Chambers's s. s. Hickory Jack	dr.				
J. Splane's g. g. Ed. Eaton	dr.				
D. Mace's g. s. Plato	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:36½	1:09	2:24½
Second heat	0:38	1:13¾	2:27¾
Third heat	0:37½	1:13½	2:27
Fourth heat	0:38	1:13½	2:29
Fifth heat	0:36½	1:11	2:24½

THE FISK-STOKES CASE.

A Stay of Proceedings Granted by Judge Pratt—Tammany Fears the Publication of the Letters—Miss Mansfield Sues Fisk for $50,000.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge PRATT, on application of counsel for Miss MANSFIELD, an order was granted staying all FISK'S proceedings until the 30th inst., and until Miss MANSFIELD and Mr. STOKES can make a motion to change the place of trial from Kings County to New-York. The application was made on the ground that all the parties, plaintiff and defendants, reside in the City of New-York. Mr. W. A. BEACH and Mr. MORGAN represented FISK.

Mr. COURTNEY appeared for Miss MANSFIELD, and L. R. MARSH, Esq., for Mr. STOKES and Miss MANSFIELD.

The Fisk injunction is regarded as nothing less than a political move in the interests of Tammany. The papers sought to be suppressed would have, if published, it is thought, a damaging effect upon the November elections, and hence the anxiety evinced by FISK and certain Tammany politicians to suppress their publication. FISK, with his usual want of candor, resorted to a dodge in the application for the injunction. To enable him to apply to a Brooklyn Court, one "Pouton," apparently a myth, is made a defendant and a resident of Brooklyn. No person of that name can be discovered, and it is believed that he has no existence, except in FISK'S fertile imagination. The affidavits and papers are believed to be beyond the jurisdiction of the County of New-York and Brooklyn.

In connection with this case, few are aware that a suit was instituted on Friday last, in the Superior Court, on behalf of Miss MANSFIELD, and papers served on FISK for the recovery of $50,000, which she loaned to FISK to speculate with in stocks as her agent, and which sum she claims FISK has not repaid.

Receipt of Taxes—Facilities for Payment.

Taxes are pouring in now at the rate of half a million a day. On Friday $560,720 36 were received, and yesterday about the same amount. Those who pay taxes before the 1st of December have a deduction allowed them at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Tax-payers can mail checks to the order of BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver of Taxes, with their bills inclosed, and these checks need not be certified. The rebate of interest will be inclosed in an envelope, with the receipt, to the address of persons sending, which they can send for or call for at the desk of the Secretary in the Tax Receiver's Bureau within two or three days after sending checks.

The Mandamus Obtained by the Board of Public Parks.

The mandamus in the case of the Department of Public Parks against the Deputy Controller is a mere matter of form, and applies only to assessment bonds, as to which no question was made upon the argument or at any other time. That this is so is clearly shown by the fact that the Deputy Controller, shortly after his appointment, and more than a week before the commencement of the mandamus proceedings, had paid on account of assessment bonds to the Department of Public Parks the sum of $200,000, and an additional sum of $100,000 since, without waiting for the mandamus order. The great question at issue was the funded bonds, payable from taxation. Of these bonds the Department of Parks have demanded in the mandamus proceedings $500,000, the issue of which the Deputy Controller resists, and as yet Justice INGRAHAM has not decided the matter.

National Insurance Convention.

The Insurance Convention met yesterday. Mr. PAINE, of Maine, called attention to the fact that owners of vessels sometimes insure their ships and cargoes in several companies. He thought this a most pernicious form of fraud, and proposed to meet the difficulty by the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the marine insurance companies to establish at New-York or some other convenient point an insurance agency or intelligence office, for the purpose of collecting and preserving for reference a record of all insurances effected on marine risks in different parts of this and other countries, in order to detect and guard against attempts to defraud underwriters by undisclosed and unauthorized duplicate policies on the same risks.

The resolution was referred.

Mr. HARVEY inquired what were the advantages of the actuaries' table of mortality over the American experience table, at the same rate of interest.

Mr. WRIGHT said he had no preference. The real point was the rate of interest. He did not think either table an absolute statement of the rates of mortality. Such a thing was impossible.

The Convention adjourned till Monday morning to give committees an opportunity to prepare their reports.

The Hoboken Homicide.

Coroner VOLHARDT yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of THOMAS MCMAHON, who was killed in Hoboken on Sunday last. After an absence of half an hour the jury returned a verdict that the deceased received the wounds by which he died in a fight with MOSES and GEORGE HENRY, and that they were implicated in his death, if they did not actually inflict the wounds. MOSES HENRY is supposed to be in a dying condition. GEORGE HENRY is confined in the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Base Ball.

The contest between the Mutual and Star Clubs, yesterday, on the Union Grounds, resulted in the signal defeat of the Stars by 16 to 1.

Fire in Elizabeth.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Arcade, on Henderson-street, Elizabeth. The building has four fronts, and contains a large number of stores, the Post-office, the First National Bank and a savings bank. The fire was discovered on ALLEN'S confectionery, and had gained considerable headway when first seen. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the store in which they were discovered, and which was completely gutted. The loss is $4,000.

The Coming Prince.

In the calculations which have been made respecting the arrival of the Russian squadron, the error has been committed of reckoning according to the fast time made by our transatlantic steamers. When it is remembered that the vessels expected are war steamers, and that their pace must necessarily be regulated by the speed of the slowest sailer in the flotilla, it will at once be seen that it is not safe to expect the Grand Duke before Tuesday, or even Wednesday next, and it may be later. The approach of a son of the most mighty potentate on the earth has certainly stirred the sluggish blood of the Gothamites with a vigor that even the revelations of Tammany frauds failed to do. Ever since a Bonaparte married an American lady, and quitted her when the star of his fortune was in the ascendant, the visit of an Imperial scion has never failed to flutter the doves of the American world. There is far more reason for such a hope on this occasion than when English Princes came here. Their matrimonial horizon is bounded by a certain act of Parliament, which puts out of the question any marriage of inclination. But with the Russian Grand Dukes there is no such obstacle, and ALEXANDER, the Czar of all the Russias, is, for an absolute potentate, about the mildest man breathing, and so devotedly attached to his family that he would not stand in the way of their happiness, even if it ran in the direction of a New-York bride. Although, as a general rule, Russian Princes have married royal brides, yet the great uncle of this young Prince, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, married a Polish lady of private family. So the fair belles of Gotham may do their best to win the prize without any misgivings, for if they win they will be allowed to wear the Grand Ducal diadem.

The members of the Executive and Reception Committees will embark on board the *Mary Powell* steamer at the first notification of the approach of the Grand Duke. They will then steam from the foot of Vestry-street, where the *Mary Powell* is now lying, down toward the Hook to meet the Russian fleet under Admiral POSSIETT. The Duke and his staff will then be invited by the Reception Committee in due form, and with all the necessary punctilios, and will come on board the *Mary Powell*. The landing will be made at the Battery, where the troops will be drawn up to receive the distinguished guests. The Grand Duke will then enter the elegant barouche, built expressly for the occasion by WOOD BROS., and will be driven to the Clarendon Hotel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. Here the best apartments have been secured for him for some time by Mr. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, who has attended carefully to their refitting and decoration. Twenty carriages containing the Reception Committee and the Press will follow afterward, and, after a superb collation, the militia and the Fire Department will march past in open column of companies. In the evening, if practicable, the Grand Duke will take the cars for Washington.

This, it will be observed, is the programme, supposing that the arrival will take place early in the morning. It will, of course, be open to modifications, according to the circumstances.

Burned to Death.

A kerosene accident occurred at Newark on Friday night. The usual cause, filling a lighted lamp with oil, resulted in the death of a woman named DONNELLY. Her little son ran out and gave the alarm, but the oil had been thrown into the woman's face and over her clothing, and she was burned beyond saving before help arrived. The husband of the woman is a Captain of a boat on the Morris Canal, and was absent from home at the time of the accident.

Action Against the Flushing Railroad Company—Damages $1,500.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge GILBERT, an action brought by JOHN FRAWLEY against the Flushing and Long Island Railroad, for the recovery of $20,000 for injuries received by being run over by one of defendant's cars, was brought to a close by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,500.

A Raid on "Dead-Heads."

The officers of the Mercantile Library have held a sort of inquisition this week at the door of the reading-room, requiring every one who entered to give his name, and the page of the library books upon which he had been entered. On the first day sixty-three persons who were not members were detected trying to make use of the rooms; on the second day thirty-four; on the third thirty-three, and on the fourth seventeen, all of whom were summarily ejected. Forty who had been members, but had not paid their dues, were allowed to remain, on condition that they promptly produced the requisite cash. Many who had been regular loungers in the rooms for a long time past were turned away, and the rooms have since been comparatively deserted, showing the unsatisfactory fact that the members themselves make but little use of the reading-room.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	39	44	53	58	53
Stand of bar in inch	30.43	....	30.43	....	30.30

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahrenheit, 41.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Secretary BELKNAP is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. W. S. CAMPBELL, late United States Consul at Dresden, is at the Everett House.

Dr. D. M. BURGESS, of Havana, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. H. C. LORD, of Cincinnati, is at the Coleman House.

O. STEVENSON, the Swedish Minister, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

The Board of Public Instruction will meet on Wednesday next, at 4 P. M., at the hall corner of Grand and Elm streets.

Mr. GEORGE CATLIN will exhibit, for private view, to-morrow evening, at the Sommerville gallery, portraits, types and customs of North and South American Indians.

Sergt. WATSON VREDENBURGH was yesterday transferred from the Fifth Precinct to the Twenty-first, and Sergt. CHAS. C. BUDDINGTON from the Twenty-first to the Fifth Precinct.

Hon. J. S. FOWLER, United States Senator from Tennessee, and Col. J. T. ROBSON, United States Consul at Edinburgh, are at the Sturtevant House.

PATRICK LYNCH, of No. 53 Oak-street, was yesterday held for examination in $500 by Commissioner SHIELDS for dealing in the liquor business without payment of the special Tax.

PETER MCDONNELL, a well-known Twenty-second Ward rough, was committed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery.

LEVY, the celebrated cornet player, has been engaged by Monsieur JULLIEN to play a selection of national Russian music on the occasion of the reception of the Prince.

Ex-United States Senator ALEXANDER MCDONALD, of Arkansas; Judge R. C. HURD, of Ohio, and Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Jr., of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Yesterday, as Stage No. 941 of the Madison-avenue line was proceeding down town, the driver, PATRICK MANAHAN, fell to the ground. The horses started off, dragging the vehicle over both legs and the right arm of MANAHAN.

"Householder," of the Twenty-first Ward, can have all the information he requires about the election districts, &c., in the Ward by communicating with J. RHINELANDER DILLON, No. 151 East Thirty-fourth-street.

J. F. DALRYMPLE HAY and E. B. EASTWICK, members of the English Parliament; and T. B. PARDEE and RUFUS STEPHENSON, members of the Canadian Parliament, are at the New-York Hotel.

President GRANT, wife and daughter, Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, Secretary ROBESON, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, Senator A. G. CATTELL and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The New-York Athletic Club played a series of games yesterday at their Club grounds, at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. HENRY E. BURMEYER was awarded a prize medal for "putting a sixteen-pound shot" thirty-six feet.

CHAS. GUSLAN was committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of forging a bill of goods of A. & R. ETTINGER & Co., No. 278 Bowery, by which he obtained $38 34 from JULIUS NASSAN, of No. 274 Bowery.

DENNIS DALY, alias MCCARTY, a car-driver, was arrested yesterday by Detective CLAPP for a deadly assault upon JOHN OTIS, No. 19 James-slip. The arrest was made upon a bench-warrant, and the prisoner was delivered to the District-Attorney.

W. H. and G. L. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts, were brought before Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, on a charge of having omitted from their schedules the sum of $20,000. The Commissioner directed the bankrupts to put in their defense.

During the last week, voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were made by JACOB DRONHEIMER, FRANK G. BUFFORD and LEE'S. DUNN. JOHN P. HAYDEN was adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, and discharges were granted to JULIUS J. VALENTINE, LEWIS A. MEYERS, HARRISON D. HUNT and MICHAEL MEYERS.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 379 arrests in the city during the past week.

M. COQUEREL, the well-known French orator, last evening delivered his lecture entitled "Paris under the Commune," in the Church of Our Savior.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT, of New-York, will lecture to-night upon the "Physiology of Temperance," before the Eureka Sons of Temperance, in their hall, on Broadway, Williamsburg.

A motion for a new trial in the breach of promise case entitled "EMMA M. A. JOURDAN *vs.* CHRISTOPHER E. JOURDAN" was made by defendant's counsel in the City Court yesterday. Decision reserved.

ANDREW MCMILLAN, eight years of age, whose parents reside at No. 158 Ainslie-street, was run down by a Grand-street and Newtown Railroad car, yesterday afternoon, and received fatal internal injuries. The boy died in about twenty minutes after his removal to the Station-house.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the wills of the following-named persons were proved: Mary E. McCord, of Passaic, N. J.; Edward McDevitt, David Wisson, Geo. J. Badger, Joseph H. Gardiner, Benjamin Hampton and Thos. F. Bowdin, all of the City of Brooklyn.

STATEN ISLAND.

LOUIS WEBER, of Tompkinsville, attempted to stab his sister-in-law yesterday. He was sent to the County Jail.

The Osceolas, of Stapleton, and the Athletes, of New-Brighton, played a game yesterday, on the Stapleton Flats, which was won by the Osceolas.

The barn of Mr. JACOB HEINSTEIN, at Castleton, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was caused by a lighted candle falling on some straw in the coach-house. Loss, $700; fully insured.

ALFRED JOHNS was arraigned before Justice KILPATRICK yesterday, on a charge of assaulting THOMAS SLIDELL by striking him on the head with a shovel and inflicting a dangerous wound. JOHNS was committed.

TIMOTHY HEGARTY, a laboring man, while employed digging a cistern on New-York-avenue, New-Brighton, was struck on the head yesterday, by the falling of some timber, and was fatally injured.

LONG ISLAND.

The residents of Hempstead village propose to raise $6,600 for a village Fire Department. The assessment for road repairs in Flushing town, amounts to $9,264.

A New-York thief, named FLORENCE SULLIVIA, was taken before Justice GARRETT yesterday, and sent to prison for six months for stealing a quantity of clothing from MARY YOUNG, of Clifton.

WESTCHESTER.

Justice PRATT has issued an order requiring JOHN BERRIAN, of Fordham, late Treasurer of the Board of Education, to give bail in the sum of $10,000, for having failed to account for upward of $12,000, which he received while occupying the position of Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Masonic Temple at New-Brunswick will be dedicated on Thursday. Lodges will be present from various parts of the State.

While on his way to New-York, yesterday morning, a farmer, named MARTIN, was attacked by highway robbers in the town of Union. By a vigorous application of the whip to his horses he managed to get away.

A man giving the name of WHITEFIELD, and representing himself as a Swedish sufferer by the Chicago fire, has victimized a number of parties in Jersey City out of considerable amounts.

Yesterday afternoon a boy, who is supposed to have lived in Houston-street, New-York, fell from a boat in the Hackensack River, back of Jersey City Heights, and was drowned. The lad was about twelve years old. The body was not recovered.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Lieut.-Commander Wood has been detached from the naval station at League Island and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*; Lieut. Reisinger, from the *Severn*, and ordered to the gunnery-practice ship *Constellation*; Lieut. Burwell from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the Severn.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ @93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, Oct. 21—A. M.—Rentes opened at 57f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened heavy: Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 13th inst., since the last report, have been 13,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL closed at £34 10s.@£35.

[Advertisement.]

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 21—*In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.*—Gen. G. W. Clark, Mr. and Mme. Leopold D. de Villega, H. M. Schlesinger, Wm. Chenel, Mme. La Baronne de Trobriand, Eugene L. Vatel, J. W. Stevenson, H. Rospigliosi, Hon. Robert M. McLane, Henry Hayward, Mrs. Henry Hayward, Miss Hayward, Frank Heyward, J. Uelrich Oehninger, Henry D. Heyward, Jr., Mrs. Coffin, M. Cousinery, Mrs. A. Lustig, Sheldon Leavitt, Miss May Leavitt, Mme. Kendleberger and maid, Mrs. Capt. C. H. Cushman, Miss Nannie Cushman, Miss M. Cushman, Charles Cushman, Richard Cushman, Mrs. A. Maurice and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Paige, Mrs. S. Parkman, Miss Alice Bartlett, Miss Parkman, Miss M. Parkman, Hon. Theodore Lyman, Mrs. Lyman, child and nurse, Miss Emily Russell, Miss H. E. Russell, Miss Bessie Morton, Mrs. McLoon, Miss McLoon, Mrs. Egbert Bagg, Miss Bagg, Mrs. Chas. A. Mann, Miss Emma Coventry, Mr. McDougall, J. L. Allion, Rev. Chas. Lowe, wife and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Ymana, Miss Talbot, 5 children and nurse, D. R. Kendall, P. Lavigne, J. Y. Homer, G. S. Hawes, Mrs. D. M. Osgood, Miss Carlotta E. Moore, E. P. Beaufort, Alfred Javal, Mr. Paige, Jr., Abel Hunt, Mme. Jeanne Coppin, Mme. Jondean, Mme. Ginocchio, Olive Guignard, Mme. Melina Marrette, Jules Alexis, Mr. Baure, Rev. Mr. Hapsicwicz, Rev. Mr. Funckens, Rev. Mr. Larn, Micdard Mortat, Mr. Garleal, Luigi Spagnoli, Mr. Hermann, Antoine Bassette, Adrien Chaussegros, Mme. Adrien Chaussegros, Clement Chaussegros, Adrienne Chaussegros, Mme. Flavie Roeval, L'Allemand Maurice, Mons. Pavonet, M. Jean Baptiste Reichard, Isidore Gros, Ch. Amédée Loiatier, Mons. Soulas, Mme. Soulas, Francois Pluche, A. A. V. Cubain, J. B. Mongin, Henri Mongin, Louis Vignat, A. Taffanel, B. Meric, Mr. and Mme. Bruyant and child, Chas. Mourier, Mme. Lecrocq.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Mrs. D. G. White, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. James Boag, Miss Nellie Demilly, W. E. Tabler, S. A. Goldschmidt, A. Schmid, Mrs. M. A. Cooke, Mrs. Geo. L. Cooke and child, Charles Mullen, J. W. Gilbert, Geo. R. Jones and wife, Mrs. A. J. Tiffeney, Mrs. Hicks and infant, Miss A. Haines, James Twamey, J. Cooper, E. L. Beard, R. H. Jacubus and wife, C. H. Faster and wife, S. N. Gragg, wife and child, Miss Severence, Mr. Tiffendorff, Mr. Schwable, wife and 3 children, J. W. Hawkins, Charles C. Callighen, D. R. Millar, W. G. Morrell, Elizabeth Guerry and son, Wm Guerry, David Cloherty, B. Cahn, wife and 2 children, Carl Jardan, M. Welch, John Riley, William Slibens, J. McDonald, Juse Baldwin, Miss N. B. Hatch, Miss H. S. Curtis, Mrs. J. S. Bond, Miss Nannie Bond, A. Stow, F. S. Gibbons, G. S. Smith, Juan Guarino, T. B. Thomas and family, Mrs. Ann Miller, Mrs. W. Alexandre, Miss J. Mary, Miss M. Fairbanks, Miss Slade, Frank Reilly, Augustus Williams, Geo. W. Duncan, John Early, James McLauchlein, J. Burns, D. Catton, John Reinards, Henry Louis, C. Cumming and family, Master M. Groves, Mrs. G. Cowles.

OCT. 21.—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Irving, Mrs. M. Deary, Mrs. A. Lademan, Miss A. Ayres, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Delphine, T. Happer, Jas. A. Gasserly, O. J. Rounds, W. Hopkin, F. Hall, George Adam, F. C. Michaels, A. A. Allan, J. B. Scotson, T. C. Van Duzen, J. C. Watson, James Clowes, wife, and 4 children, J. E. Wilkins and wife, George Guild and wife, Thomas Thomson and wife, Mr. Hall, wife, child, and nurse, Mr. Henry W. Edwards, William Caffery, James Elliott, Mrs. Henry A. Brown, 2 children and maid, Miss Jennie Jeanyan, H. B. Hawkins, wife and daughter, Mrs. Flynn, A. Greigg, E. Hall, E. S. Dodd and wife, Miss Guild and child, Master Guild and servant, James Leahy, Rev. J. E. Keith, wife and child, N. L. Krone, Rev. D. M. Hopkinson and wife, Rev. E. D. Kelly, Miss Smith, Mrs. J. M. Pittar, W. Ward, Prof. M. C. Vincent, H. B. Rodgers, Charles Fuller, James Walker, R. u Clvertson.

OCT. 21—*In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.*—Miss R. Woodlin, Miss B. Woodlin, Mrs. Weshauers and child, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Adolphus, D. Edger, W. E. Merris, C. G. Hyer, H. B. Warring, C. A. Cornell, J. C. Iseman, Mr. and Mrs. Curpenall, Rev. G. B. Reed, S. Johnston, B. M. Kemp, F. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Okley, C. Smith, Miss H. Curpenall, Miss H. S. Martin, Miss M. C. Martryn, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Kilbourn, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stunso and maid, G. B. Turner, Henry Murvell, J. Hall, D. MacIver.

OCT. 21—*In steam-ship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Deakenson, Miss Deakenson, Mr. Powelson, Rev. J. Daley, J. W. Wilkinson, F. Skelton, H. Judkins, Mrs. Juddery, A. Hall, L. Marshall, J. H. Jack, Mrs. Jack, Miss Sinclair, Miss P. Sinclair, W. Andarani, A. Jamieson, J. Goodwin, J. Grontage, J. Hermann, Mrs. Pearsall, Miss Pearsall, R. Hayne, Mrs. Hayne, M. Marcello, T. Marcello, Mrs. M. Marcello, Master Marcello, Miss M. Marcello.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mrs. Capt. Young, Miss Johnson, C. M. Gilbert, Mrs. C. L. Gilbert, 3 children and servant, Miss M. Brewer, Capt. Christie, H. S. Weeks, S. Hymes, J. H. Brewster and lady, M. L. Duncan and lady, E. Leavy and lady, M. Brown, F. Seaburg and lady, Miss Fannie E. Thompson, Miss Jennie Dawson.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 21—*In steam-ship Caledonia, from Glasgow.*—Dr. F. Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson, Rev. R. H. Johnston, Mr. Gormley, Mrs. Gormley, Thos. A. Gormley, Lizzie A. Gormley, Lizzie Gormley, Wm. Gormley, Maggie Gormley, S. J. Gormley, T. J. Grees, G. W. Street, Master John Street, Joel Williams, Mrs. Holville and child, Mr. Storey, Mrs. Storey, Miss Storey, Miss Storey, Mrs. Granger, Miss Granger, E. C. Knox, Dr. Laidlow, Dr. Wm. Craigs, J. McDermott, Jno. Baine, Edward Murphy, Jno. Temple, Sarah H. Temple, Jno. C. Temple, Wm. H. R. Temple, J. Safley, Mrs. Safley, Miss A. Safley, Jno. Grimond, Mrs. Williamson, Jno. K. Leslie, Mary Leslie, Geo. F. M. Parker, J. L. Clacher.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Geo. M. Jones, Manuel Cantero, A. M. Martinez, W. F. M. G. Rattray, William Kenneday, Frank H. Penny, Frank Stevens, Frank P. Foster, and 17 Chinamen in transit for China.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:19 | Sun sets.....5:10 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:21 | Gov. Island..3:10 | Hell Gate....4:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Houston, Partridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Henry Burden, Foster, Jacksonville, Fla., C. A. Campbell; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Charles Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Western Empire, Grozier, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Emma F. Secor, (Br.,) Coonan, Cork for orders, Heney & Parker; Evelyn, (Br.,) Kolln, Gibraltar for orders, J. C. Whitman; Edith Rose, Alexander, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Anton, (Ger.,) Frieke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Schrs. Lamson D., (Br.,) Wagner, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Alzena, (Br.,) Boynton, Galveston, Snow & Burgess; J. C. Bowers, Longstreet, Tom's River; G. E. Bowdoin, Waters, Baltimore; J. Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford; Lucia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Fred Hall, Pelton, Hartford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tillie Deering, New-Orleans Oct. 11, via Key West 15th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong easterly winds across the Gulf, with a heavy head sea and strong N. N. E. winds balance of the passage; Oct. 15, passed steam-ship Rapidan, going into Key West.

Steam-ship Missouri, Morton, Havana Oct. 14, via Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 76 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia, with coal, for Norwich, Conn.

Ship Fawn, Luce, Cardiff Sept. 2, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Sept. 22, Edward Murphy, a boy, fell from the main yard on deck and was lost.

Bark Channel Light, (of Lancaster,) Henderson, Rio Janeiro Sept. 4, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 19, in lon. 38.

Bark Victoria Perez, Lindsley, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee to Perez & Obarris. Had steady N. N. W. wind the last five ds.

Brig Antilles, Thestrup, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had strong N. E. winds the entire passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Maggie, (Br.,) Wilson, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with log-wood to Rich Thackaray—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Porto Plata, Montgomery, Truxillo 21 ds., with hides, &c., to Egger & Heinlein. Had strong N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Crown Point, Taylor, St. Pierre, Mart., Oct. 1, via St. Martins 12 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Warren, St. Mary's, Ga., 15 ds., with yellow pine to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Clark, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Nelson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lanphear, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Delaware, Smith, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Wilson, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Clark, Taylor, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Anna Stevens, Montgomery, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Rogers, Smith, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Allen, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Evans, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Exertion, Parker, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary J. Russell, Freeman, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, Powers, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Wilbur, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Loon, McLean, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Baker, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Edwin, Dayton, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. Young, Young, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Transit, Racket, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Beebe, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Sunbeam, Ryan, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cloud, Bartlett, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Avail, Dribble, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Highlander, Lynch, Roslyn.

Schr. Sarah Buckley, Buckley, Providence.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Tinck, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. Edward Ewing, Burns, Norwalk.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington.

Schr. W. Purnell, Post, Stamford.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. White Rock, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Stonington.

Schr. Fashion, Carbray, Providence.

Schr. Louler Newton, Fay, Bridgeport.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Norwalk.

Schr. Tryall, Smith, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; ships Olive Southard, from Richmond, Me.; Nautilus, from New-York; bark Albina, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 21.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

Cld. today, steam-ships Montgomery, for New-York; San Salvador, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ship Screamer, for Liverpool; bark Silas Fish, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 21.—Arr. U. S. steamer Fortune, from Boston, for New-York; brig Ocean Bell, from Philadelphia, for Boston; schr. J. W. Woodruff, from Port Johnson, for Boston.

Sld. U. S. steamers Fortune, Rattle Snake and Leopard; brig Mary Cobb, and all vessels bound W.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 15, inst., lat. 34 20, lon. 74 44, brig C. H. Mallory, hence for Galveston.

Sept. 10, lat. 16 58 S., lon. 34 41 W., ship Ellen Stewart, (Br.)

Same date, lat. 16 50 S., lon. 34 40 W., a Br. ship showing fourth pendant, No. 1,738, from London for Calcutta.

Same day, lat. 16 42 S., lon. 34 29 W., ship Chetah, (Br.,) from Briton Ferry for Portland, Oregon.

Nicol & Davidson,

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REAL BRONZE AND ENAMELED CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,

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AT HALF PRICE
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French China Dinner Service for twelve, $17.
French China Tea-sets, forty-four pieces, $5 50.
Gold Band Dinner Service for twelve, $35.
Gold and Colored Band Tea-sets, forty-four pieces, $9 50.
Goblets, fine quality, $1 a dozen.
Fine quality Limoge Dinner Service for twelve, $13 50.
French Jardinieres, with Flower-pot and Flower, $10.
Also, a large importation of French Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Parian Statuary, Table Glass, Cutlery and Plated Ware.

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Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,
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BILLIARDS.

A grand billiard exhibition will be given at Mr. Chris. O'Connor's private room, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, inst., by A. GARNIER and D. RHINES, of Chicago, who will be assisted by the DION BROTHERS, MR. DALY and others. Admission, $1.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Book mailed for 25 cents.

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